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Sihanouk, Hun Sen Sign Joint Communique 5 Jun

OW0506104990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1038 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Premier Hun Sen of the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh government and resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk on Tuesday evening signed a joint communique at the end of a two-day Cambodian peace conference in Tokyo, with Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan failing to appear at the talks, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

The contents of the communique were not immediately known.

The officials said Hun Sen, Sihanouk and Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama will hold press conferences separately.

KYODO Carries 'Full' Text

OW0506120290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1148 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Following is the full English-language text of the Tokyo meeting joint communique signed by Premier Hun Sen of the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh government and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the antigovernment coalition:

Joint Communique

The delegation of H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the delegation of H.E. Mr. Hun Sen met in Tokyo on June 4-5, 1990, to discuss various issues, with a view to achieving the earliest solution to the Cambodian problem. After intensive deliberations, both sides agreed on the following points:

1. An urgency of implementing a voluntary self-restraint use of force by all factions.

2. Actual ceasefire must be implemented as a step toward the pending acceptable solution. Furthermore, such undertaking can be realized through a cessation of hostilities and the agreement on the creation of a Supreme National Council (SNC).

3. It is essential for all factions to refrain from all offensive actions including all military operations during the transitional period. This will include a clarification of measures to ensure military standstill and military in place. Such measures would at least ensure that the troops under control remain in their respective positions and refrain from any actions which lead to an extension of territory.

4. The Paris International Conference on Cambodia shall be called upon, with a proper participation of the United Nations, to take necessary measures to monitor, supervise, and verify the withdrawal of all foreign forces and the cessation of all foreign military assistance, including an implementation of a ceasefire agreement. These measures should be functioned through the ICM (international control mechanism).

5. The establishment of an SNC is essential in order to symbolize Cambodia's neutrality, national sovereignty and national unity following the agreement in the joint communique signed by H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and H.E. Hun Sen on February 21, 1990 in Bangkok. The SNC shall be composed of equal numbers of prominent personalities from both parties to represent all shades of opinions among the people of Cambodia. The SNC shall be convened and chaired in its first meeting by a member chosen by the SNC.

6. Both sides represented at the Tokyo meeting hereby declare that the historic monument of Angkor is a nonhostility area. Both sides welcome international community to enlarge its scope of cooperation for the preservation and restoration of this common heritage of mankind.

Done and signed by both sides on the fifth day of June Nineteen Ninety.

Annex I

Pursuant to the joint communique agreed on the fifth day of June, 1990, it is hereby declared that voluntary self-restraint use of force shall be implemented by all Cambodian parties on the day when the first meeting of a Supreme National Council is convened.

Annex II

Pursuant to the joint communique agreed on the fifth day of June, 1990, it is hereby announced that a Supreme National Council shall be convened not later than the end of July 1990.

Annex III

Pursuant to the joint communique agreed on the fifth day of June, 1990, both parties took note of the result of the latest meeting of the five UN Security Council permanent members which had been released on May 26, 1990. Both parties express their willingness to brief the members in the meeting of the permanent members of the UN Security Council at appropriate time in the future.

Annex IV

Pursuant to the joint communique agreed on the fifth day of June 1990, both parties called upon the cochairman of the international conference on Cambodia to reconvene as soon as possible.

[Phnom Penh SPK in English at 0419 on 6 June carries the communique. The SPK version has been compared with and found to be identical to the KYODO English version except for SPK's deletion of Annex IV.

(Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian at 0430 on 6 June carries the communique. The Voice of the

Khmer version has been compared with and found to be identical to the KYODO English version except for the following variations:

Point 5, first sentence, deletion of the words ...Cambodia's neutrality, national sovereignty and....

Paragraphs nine and ten make read: Done and signed by both sides on the fifth day of June Nineteen Ninety.

[Signed] HRH [His Royal Highness] Norodom Sihanouk; Hun Sen. (adding signature block)]

Sihanouk Views Joint Communique

OW0506150690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1458 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk on Tuesday termed the Tokyo peace talks a "50 percent" success and pledged that his resistance faction and another would cease hostilities against the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh government to join in a new Supreme National Council [SNC].

But Sihanouk said the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, which fields the strongest guerrilla army against Phnom Penh, refused to join the new body and would "continue to war" against the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh.

"We are not going to fight anymore because we are obliged to respect our signature here in Tokyo," Sihanouk told reporters after inking a joint communique with the Phnom Penh government's prime minister, Hun Sen.

A senior Foreign Ministry official said the agreement was significant because it represented a decision by two Cambodian resistance factions and the government that, in effect, isolates the strongarm Khmer Rouge.

Appearing with his son, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, and with faction leader Son Sann, Sihanouk announced he was ordering his troops to end hostilities against Phnom Penh and added that Sonn Sann has agreed to do the same. Sihanouk also said he and Son Sann have agreed to join the Phnom Penh government in the Supreme National Council (SNC), which he said would be a repository for Cambodia's sovereignty. The two agreed on the condition that the resistance would be allotted six seats against six for Phnom Penh. In addition, Sihanouk called for an international control mechanism to be set up as soon as possible to quell the remaining fighting between the Khmer Rouge and Phnom Penh.

A Foreign Ministry source said the Khmer Rouge had previously agreed to a ceasefire, but backed off when Japan insisted that a ceasefire be linked to the establishment of a Supreme National Council. The Khmer Rouge had insisted that all four factions receive equal representation in the proposed body. All representatives but those from the Khmer Rouge, however, have agreed that the bodies should be divided in such a way that the Phnom Penh government would get six seats on the council while the resistance groups would share another six.

Sihanouk insisted that his decision to join Phnom Penh in the SNC was not meant to signal a new military alliance against the Khmer Rouge. "We are not going to fight the Khmer Rouge," he said. He said he would, instead, try to persuade the Khmer Rouge to join the SNC.

Sihanouk acknowledged that the SNC would not truly become a "symbol of the national sovereignty and independence of Cambodia" until the Khmer Rouge also joins the body. "We have to be realistic," Sihanouk said. "In order to have peace in Cambodia, we have to make peace with the Khmer Rouge."

Khmer Rouge Issue Statement

OW0506173390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1546 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 (KYODO)—The Khmer Rouge cast a shadow on pledges by other Cambodian faction leaders to honor a conditional ceasefire accord signed here Tuesday saying that any unjust attempt to end the drawn-out conflict was "doomed to failure."

In a press statement released soon after the signing, the Khmer Rouge stressed it could not be held responsible for an agreement it had not signed. But the powerhouse of the Cambodian resistance signaled its readiness to participate in a Paris meeting on the conflict set for early July.

A boycott of the opening session by Khmer Rouge representative Khieu Samphan set off two days of hotel-room negotiations between the four warring factions to gain Khmer Rouge consent but ended in an accord supported by only three of the groups.

Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, in a post-signing press conference, rated the latest round of peace talks in Tokyo a "50 percent" success, pledging that his royalist resistance faction and that of republican ally Son Sann would cease hostilities against the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government. Sihanouk predicted the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge would "continue to war" against Vietnamese-backed Prime Minister Hun Sen.

In its protest statement, the Khmer Rouge said the final two-party communique contained changes in a Thai draft accord signed last month which were unacceptable. Hun Sen and Sihanouk, as leader of the three-party resistance, signed the document without titles. The statement blamed Vietnam and the "shaky puppet regime" of Hun Sen for preventing it from signing the Tokyo communique. Hun Sen is set to meet with the press Wednesday evening.

But a Japanese Foreign Ministry source said that the Khmer Rouge had bowed out of the communique after Japan insisted that a ceasefire be tied to the establishment of a Supreme National Council to ensure an actual cessation of hostilities. The Khmer Rouge had insisted all four factions receive equal representation in the council which is to govern in the interim before the holding of United Nations-supervised elections.

Senior Foreign Ministry officials said the communist faction's rejection of the communique could only work against it, increasing its "isolation." Over a million people died during the 1975-1979 rule of Cambodia by fanatical Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot.

Masaharu Kohno, head of the ministry's first Southeast Asian division, left the door open for Khmer Rouge participation in the agreement which he predicted would have political results in Cambodia. Kohno noted that "organic linkages" in the agreement pointed toward the "future direction of a comprehensive peace" but were not legally binding, representing instead a political commitment. But one Japanese expert rated the ceasefire without the Khmer Rouge as "meaningless," adding that the conference could not be considered a success due to the faction's absence.

Reaction in Thailand, which is harboring tens of thousands of refugees from the 11-year civil war, was positive with a Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman welcoming the accord as a "significant step" toward the upcoming consultations in Paris on the U.N. role in implementing a settlement.

Analysts say Japan's sponsorship of the talks can be expected to boost its international stature despite the partial nature of the settlement. The conference represented the first such peace intiative by Japan since the end of World War II.

Japanese Vice Minister Interview

OW0506145390 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Interview with Japanese Vice Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama in Washington via satellite by NHK reporter Hasegawa in the NHK studio; from the "NHK News 21 Program"—live]

[Text] [Video shows Kuriyama sitting in an office] [Hasegawa] Mr. Vice Minister: As far as Japan is concerned, I think the details of the accord reflect the Japanese proposals on this issue. What do you think of the accord?

[Kuriyama] Japan has maintained that the Cambodian issue should not be partially settled just by such measures as a ceasefire or a withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. Unless a comprehensive political settlement is worked out for the Cambodian people to exercise their right to national self-determination and for establishing a government reflecting the will of the Cambodian people, true peace cannot be achieved in Cambodia. In hosting the Tokyo talks, it was expected that progress, even one step forward, would somehow be made in this comprehensive political settlement. While making efforts to work closely with Thailand, we have tried to help the parties concerned to move toward this settlement. That is what we have done.

[Hasegawa] Prince Sihanouk has just predicted that the fighting might continue. Concerning the important issue of a ceasefire, because the representative of the Pol Pot faction has not signed, what do you think of the prospects for an eventual ceasefire?

[Kuriyama] As Prince Sihanouk has mentioned, Cambodia is still in a very difficult situation. The disputes that have continued for 10 years cannot be easily settled in a short time. Nevertheless, I think that, through the accord, they will be able to take a large step forward. There still remains the issue of the Khmer Rouge, the Pol Pot faction. However, the door is now also open to the Khmer Rouge. We hope that they will soon join in this accord.

As I have just mentioned, it will do not to have a ceasefire alone. Therefore, the five permanent member nations of the UN Security Council are to hold talks on this issue. In coordination with efforts made by other nations, we hope that the international conference will be reconvened in Paris. If the conference is resumed, then, as Prince Sihanouk has stated, we hope that a full-scale ceasefire will lead to a troop withdrawal and eventually to peace.

[Hasegawa] Please answer the next question very briefly. on the basis of the Tokyo talks, what role, with regard to Cambodian peace, do you expect Japan to play in the future?

[Kuriyama] Japan will have to continue discussions with the nations concerned because peace cannot be achieved only through Japan's efforts. Because many nations are involved, I think that, while consulting with these nations, Japan should help the parties to continue the dialogue. When peace is eventually achieved, I think Japan will play a role in assisting economic reconstruction.

[Hasegawa] Thank you very much.

Japan's Kaifu Meets With Hun Sen 6 Jun

OW0606054790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0526 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu broke with usual diplomatic protocol Wednesday and met with Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government, officially considered by Japan to be illegally governing Cambodia.

Kaifu brushed off reporters' questions on whether the meeting could signal a move toward recognizing the Vietnamese-installed government. "He came here in good faith, so he should be treated with good faith," Kaifu said. The meeting was arranged at Hun Sen's request because he wished to thank Japan for hosting the two-day Cambodia peace talks that ended Tuesday, a Foreign Ministry official said. The official, briefing reporters, said, "we consider this (meeting) to be a separate issue from recognizing the government." The courtesy call preceded a noon visit to Kaifu by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the three-party resistance coalition government recognized by Japan as the legitimate Cambodian government.

The other coalition members are the militarily powerful Khmer Rouge and a small conservative group led by Son Sann.

Recently, European countries have been moving toward supporting the 10-year-old Vietnamese-backed Cambodian government, observers said.

During the 10-minute meeting, Kaifu and Hun Sen agreed that they would like to see the joint communique signed by Hun Sen and Sihanouk on Tuesday followed up with concrete measures to be decided at later meetings. The communique called for resuming the Paris International Conference on Cambodia at the earliest possible time as a step toward implementing a ceasefire. "I hope the Tokyo agreement provides forward momentum toward a comprehensive political solution," Kaifu was quoted as saying.

Hun Sen said the talks were marred by the boycott by Khieu Samphan, representative of the Khmer Rouge, and requested Japan and its co-host Thailand to continue to offer "guidance" to the Khmer Rouge in the future.

Meanwhile, Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama told a House of Councillors budget committee session that Japan will urge China, the main supporter of the Khmer Rouge, and Vietnam to cooperate in hammering out a peaceful solution to the 11-year conflict.

The peace talks formally came to a halt 25-minutes after opening on Monday when Khieu Samphan demanded that all four warring factions sign the agreement as equals. The talks were planned to be conducted by Sihanouk and Hun Sen and the two were the only signatories of the communique.

The Foreign Ministry official said the Japanese Government has arranged for Hun Sen to visit medical facilities and an automobile manufacturing plant before departing for home Thursday. "We had one other goal beside his attending the conference," the official said. "We wanted him to see Japan."

Japan

Hashimoto Says Study Needed on External Surplus

OW0106065390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0219 GMT 1 July 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 1 (KYODO)—Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto on Friday indicated the need to begin study on the "appropriate" level of Japan's external surplus.

Speaking at a regular press conference after a cabinet meeting, Hashimoto said, "it is the time for Japan to think about the appropriate level of its external surplus in real earnest, while it is necessary to make efforts to reduce the excessive surplus." He was referring to a recommendation made on Thursday by the Committee on Foreign Exchange and Other Transactions that Japan needs to maintain a certain level of current account surplus in order to help finance economic reforms in Eastern Europe and in relation to the U.S. budget deficit.

Praising the recommendation by the council, an advisory panel to the Finance Ministry, Hashimoto said, "the council strongly suggested the direction of future discussions over the level of Japan's external surplus." In this context, he also referred to a report by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) urging its member nations to raise savings in view of new fund demand being generated by developments in East Europe.

Efforts To Cut Producer Rice Prices Planned

OW0306083590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0815 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO—Renewed efforts by the government to cut producer rice prices for the current fiscal year from April are likely to face strong opposition from farmers this week. Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's cabinet has decided to urge a blue-ribbon advisory body to the agriculture minister to recommend a reduction in the prices at which the government buys from rice producers early next month, according to government officials.

A senior government official who requested anonymity said the government plans to slash prices by around 5 percent in an attempt to defuse foreign calls for opening the Japanese rice market and to satisfy consumer demand.

"The working hours of rice farmers continue on a downward trend as a result of the mechanization of rice harvesting jobs," the official said. But the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, a powerful nationwide body of rice producers, is to hold a steering committee meeting Tuesday, which may authorize a formal union decision to leave rice prices as they stand at an average 17,413 yen per 60 kilograms.

Last year in the face of repeated lobbying, the government failed to implement a planned 2.55 percent reduction in producer rice prices for the previous fiscal year, ended in March, after cuts in the previous two years.

The government had a deficit of 311.4 billion yen in the food control state budget accounts because of a widened gap between its purchase prices and selling prices. The government maintains a firm restriction on rice imports, giving Japanese farmers high subsidies.

The Rice Price Council, the advisory body to the agriculture minister, is expected to start work on the issue of rice price recommendation as early as July 4.

LDP To Lobby in Washington Over Rice Market

OW0606132190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1254 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) said Wednesday it will send a group of Dietmen to Washington next week to rally support for Japan's farm trade policies. This is in addition to an earlier announcement of a similar group to be sent to Geneva.

Faced with farm trade talks in mid-July in Geneva scheduled by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the LDP is trying to cultivate understanding of Japan's insistence on self-sufficiency in rice production, LDP officials said.

The group going to Washington, led by former Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Michihiko Shikano, consists of six Diet members from the LDP. They include Taichiro Okawara, a member of the House of Councillors, and Morio Kimura, a member of the House of Representatives. They are to visit Washington from June 11 to 15 to exchange opinions on farm trade with their U.S. counterparts, hopefully including Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter and Trade Representative Carla Hills, the officials said.

The delegation to Geneva the LDP announced earlier is led by Tsutomu Hata, also a former farm minister. The delegation arrives in the city on June 14.

A GATT Trade Negotiation Committee (TNC) is expected to hold a meeting on farm trade in Geneva from July 23 to narrow the gap among the member nations on farm subsidies.

The United States is expected to push a plan for "tariffication" of agricultural import restrictions where countries with farm import curbs will be allowed to apply successively decreasing tariffs based on the extent of previous restrictive measures over a certain period of time. If such a proposal is accepted in July, Japan's stance will be considerably weakened during the closing stages of the current Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks in December, the officials added.

U.S. Mission Urges Support for 'Super Collider'

OW3105140390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 31 KYODO—A U.S. presidential mission called on Japan on Thursday to help finance the 8 billion dollar Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) Project in Texas. The delegation, led by Deputy Energy Secretary Henson Moore, made the request at meetings with Education Minister Kosuke Hori, Tomoji Oshima, director general of the Science and Technology Agency, and Ichiji Ishii, deputy foreign minister.

Moore did not specify the amount the U.S. Government wants Japan to extend to the project. The U.S. Government has said it will call on Japan to provide 1 billion dollars to the project.

The delegation includes officials of the departments of energy, state, and commerce, the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy and SSC laboratory personnel.

The SSC will accelerate counterrotating beams of protons to an energy 20 times greater than now possible. It should enable scientists to learn more about the fundamental nature of matter and energy, according to U.S. officials. The project is a symbol of President George Bush's policy of promotion of science and technology, but the U.S. Government is seeking international participation in the construction and experimental use because of lack of funds.

The mission will meet Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu to deliver a message from Bush while in Japan until next Monday and then fly to South Korea to call for cooperation in the project from that country.

Japan itself has begun work on its own collider codenamed Tristan at a cost of 80 billion yen, or roughly half the cost of the U.S. project.

The United States plans to send a similar mission in the autumn to Europe, which has rejected earlier U.S. requests for European participation.

'Protest' Against U.S. Exercises Repeated

OW0606055090 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 25 May 90 Morning Edition p 5

[Editorial: "We Repeat Protest Against U.S. Forces' Exercises"]

[Text] How many more protest resolutions do we have to pass?

Local governments, one after another, are passing resolutions protesting live fire exercises conducted by the U.S. Armed Forces on Okinawa at the urban combat training facility on Onna-son's Camp Hansen. The resolutions demand that the exercises be halted.

The Onna-son Town Assembly called a special session on 23 May, and unanimously passed a resolution demanding that the urban combat training facility be removed and that live fire exercises be suspended. The Nago Town Assembly passed a similar resolution in a special session of its own on 24 May. The prefectural assembly is due to meet in an extraordinary session on 25 and 26 May and to adopt a statement of views calling for the facility's removal and an immediate halt to exercises using the facility.

This is the fifth time that the Onna-son Town Assembly and the prefectural assembly have adopted resolutions in response to the urban combat training facility. We must say that this situation is very "abnormal."

The U.S. Armed Forces on Okinawa went ahead with construction of the training facility despite objections by local residents, political parties, and various organizations in the prefecture, and completed it last October. There have been clashes between protesting residents and prefectural riot police, with some resulting injuries.

The U.S. Armed Forces, entering May, notified the town authorities of their plan for training, and have conducted live fire exercises on four days since then. They conducted training even on 23 May, the day when the town assembly passed the protest resolution.

The adopted resolution contains strong words of protest, pointing out that the U.S. Armed Forces, by proceeding with the exercises, ignored the wishes of the prefecture. The resolution also notes that the exercises were extremely dangerous. The exercises cannot be permitted because of the need to protect the residents' lives, property, way of life, economic basis, and the natural environment, the resolution notes.

The reactions of the local residents are only natural. The training facility is only a few hundred meters from residential areas. A water reservoir is near the facility. There is no telling when bullets will fly into the residential areas—as experienced in the incidents in the Igei District of Kin-cho in the past—should firing exercises be allowed in such an area. This is a grave safety issue.

Our question is why the views of the local residents and prefectural residents are not understood by the U.S. Armed Forces or by our central government. Each time a protest resolution has been passed, the relevant authorities like the U.S. Armed Forces and our central government have been notified, but they never have accepted it.

The central government, hiding behind the Status of Forces Agreement based on the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, will not lend its ear to the voices of the residents. Even the prefectural government, while opposed to live fire exercise, admits that the training is "unavoidable," though making it a condition that the training facility be removed from the site.

Many residents feel uneasy just about the presence of U.S. military bases. This is because of endless incidents and accidents in which the bases are involved. The prefectural residents' discontent about the military bases have been made clear in a recent opinion survey conducted by the Office of Prime Minister.

Despite all this, Okinawa's "public opinion" has been ignored in the past. Alleviation of tension is progressing throughout the world. How long will the military priority last? The U.S. Armed Forces on Okinawa are said to be planning to continue their live fire exercises. There is no alternative for us but to repeat protesting until the training facility is removed and the exercise is halted.

Foreign Minister Nakayama Hails Cambodia Accord

OW0506170090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1508 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 (KYODO)—Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama hailed Tuesday's accord between Premier Hun Sen of the Phnom Penh government and resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk as one step toward a comprehensive settlement of the 11-year Cambodian conflict in a press briefing at the end of the two-day peace conference in Tokyo.

Nakayama, however, stopped short of saying whether the accord, signed by two of the tripartite coalition factions, would have any effect on the Khmer Rouge, whose representatives boycotted the first international peace conference hosted by Tokyo since the end of World War II.

Calling the signing between Sihanouk and Hun Sen "a significant step forward," he told reporters he hopes "all parties concerned in Cambodia accept the agreement and achieve peace" in the country. Nakayama said, "the fact that the communique came out will lead to the next stage, a new stage (toward a settlement of the Cambodian conflict)."

Nakayama and the architect of a peace accord draft, Thai Deputy Premier Chawalit Yongchaiyut, earlier attended a signing ceremony at the Akasaka Guest House.

Nakayama noted Japan recognizes only diplomatically the three-party coalition government led by Sihanouk, when asked why the two signatories did not use their official titles.

He said Japan, maintaining cooperation with Thailand, will keep making diplomatic efforts for a comprehensive settlement, when questioned about the impact of Tuesday's accord on the Khmer Rouge. He also pledged Japan will promote diplomatic contacts with nations neighboring Cambodia, especially those who have engaged in military activities.

He also lauded the agreement for making the area surrounding the historic site of Angkor Wat a nonhostility area. He said Japanese academics and economists will establish a committee for relieving Angkor Wat as early as June. Japan has announced 300,000 dollars worth of aid to help preserve the old Cambodian royal site.

Cambodia's Sihanouk Lauds Peace Efforts

OW0606082590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0722 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk on Wednesday met Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and Emperor Akihito to express his appreciation for Japan's efforts in facilitating peace talks Monday and Tuesday with Phnom Penh government Premier Hun Sen, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Sihanouk, leader of a tripartite guerrilla alliance and head of its second-largest faction, held talks with Kaifu in the Diet building for half an hour before meeting Emperor Akihito at the Imperial Palace, the official said.

Sihanouk told Kaifu the earnest efforts of Japan have allowed the Cambodian parties to overcome "great difficulties" and sign a joint communique Tuesday night.

Kaifu, in turn, said it was Sihanouk's leadership abilities that allowed the parties to come to "concrete agreements." He specifically noted their agreement to exercise self-restraint with regard to the use of force to settle the conflict, and to create a Supreme National Council composed of an equal number of representatives from the Phnom Penh government and the resistance coalition.

The stipulations in the joint communique signed by Sihanouk and Hun Sen were also acceded to by Son Sann, leader of the smallest of the three resistance factions, but were not binding on the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, which fields by far the strongest guerrilla army.

Kaifu said it is Japan's hope that the results of the Tokyo talks will "converge" with the efforts of the United Nations Security Council, serving as a step toward the reconvening of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia. Kaifu was quoted as telling Sihanouk that while Japan will exert its utmost efforts to resolve the Cambodian question, "there are limitations to what Japan can do." He encouraged Sihanouk to continue exercising his leadership abilities so that a comprehensive political peace settlement in Cambodia can eventually be achieved.

Sihanouk stressed that "peace for the sake of peace" is not an acceptable solution to the Cambodian problem. He said the kind of peace needed in Cambodia is one in which "justice" prevails and in which Cambodia's full independence and sovereignty is restored.

For that purpose, he said, Vietnam must withdraw its presence from Cambodia, both military and civilian, and retract its modification of the two countries' border. Sihanouk, rejecting the "mixing" of the two peoples on the grounds of ethnic self-determination, said there must be a "Cambodia for Cambodians and a Vietnam for Vietnamese."

The official quoted Sihanouk as saying in reference to the Khmer Rouge that while it is true they committed genocide when they where in power in Cambodia between 1975 and 1979, they are nevertheless "extreme patriots." It is thus necessary that the Khmer Rouge not be given an "excuse" to continue fighting, he was quoted as saying.

PRC Embassy Accused of Harassing Students

OW0406055990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0207 GMT 4 Jun 90

["Chinese Embassy Grills Prodemocracy Students in Japan" by Mutsuo Fukushima"—KYODO headline]

[Text] Nagoya, June 4 KYODO—A recent series of allegations by Chinese university students of intimidation by the Chinese Embassy of those involved in prodemocracy, anti-Beijing movements on Japanese campuses, has revived questions on the humanitarian stand of the Japanese Government, lawyers and academics say.

Chinese students in several national universities throughout Japan, including Kyoto, Kanazawa, and Nagoya universities, allege they have received threats to revoke their passports or penalize them "as traitors" after they return to China following graduation, unless they stop criticizing Beijing.

In mid-March, two Chinese embassy officials visited Nagoya University, interviewing dozens of students in a hotel room in downtown Nagoya and in a lounge room on the sixth floor of the university's dormitory, according to Katsutoshi Hirai, a professor of linguistics at the university, and students who requested anonymity.

The Chinese diplomats told the students they would be severely penalized after their return to China unless they quit the prodemocracy movements condemning the Tiananmen Square military crackdown and Beijing's human rights record, the students said.

KYODO NEWS SERVICE obtained a 55-minute cassette tape-recording of a meeting between one of the students and the embassy's Second Secretary Liu Wenxiang, who, the tape shows, said students who refused to quit the dissident movement will be penalized.

On March 15, Nagoya University lodged a protest with Chinese Embassy Councillor Peng Jiasheng, demanding that the embassy order two of its officials to stop the intimidatory questioning of Chinese students. Peng is the head of the Education Section of the embassy.

Professor Kyoji Eto, head of the university's Department of Student Affairs, told KYODO NEWS SERVICE, "I instructed Associate Professor Toru Magoshi, a fluent speaker of Chinese, to file a strong protest with the embassy against their interrogations of our students on our campus." Magoshi said Peng apologized for ordering the embassy officials to enter the campus without permission from the university.

Peng said in a tape-recorded telephone interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE, "I told the two diplomats to go to Nagoya University to help carry out procedures for students' visa renewals and other related work. The embassy officials did not interrogate the students."

"I instructed embassy officials to go to universities across Japan for the same purpose. It is natural that the embassy tries to gather information on the situation and progress of the studies of students receiving scholarships from the state," he added.

The two embassy officials who visited Nagoya University's dormitory were Liu Wenxiang and Liu Zhonghuai, both second secretaries of the Education Section.

In Kyoto, Chinese Consul General Shan Yaozhong and Vice Consul Ben Yongzhong on April 22 visited the "Kokaryo" Dormitory, the venue for a long-standing court battle over its ownership between Taiwan and China, to meet some 30 Chinese students of Kyoto University and other Kyoto-based universities.

One of the Chinese students quoted Shan as telling the students, "We will monitor and penalize those students who publicly criticize the Chinese Government as the most detestable enemies of the Chinese state."

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, fielding a reporter's question on the alleged abuses at a regular news briefing at the Foreign Ministry on March 19, said the interrogations by the embassy officials at Nagoya University "constitute an infringement of university autonomy and is problematic." Nakayama, however, stopped short of saying what actions his ministry would take to defend the students or to stop the recurrence of such questioning.

Shinichi Nishimiya, an official of the ministry's China Division, said in a telephone interview, "The grilling of the students by the embassy is an issue of a balance between human rights and university autonomy." Nishimiya said, however, that the ministry "has no plan to investigate the students' allegations of harassment and abuses by the embassy or to lodge a protest with the embassy."

The Government's reluctance to defend the students stands in sharp contrast with a resolute response from the U.S. Government in the face of Chinese students' allegations of intimidation by the Chinese Embassy in Washington. On May 11, the State Department said it has warned the Chinese Government on several occasions that harassment of Chinese citizens in the United States would violate American laws and would damage U.S.-China relations.

Some 63,000 Chinese students study in Japan at their own expense or on scholarships from the Japanese or Chinese Government, whereas American universities and other schools there have some 50,000 Chinese students.

On May 11, THE WASHINGTON POST published the English translation of a secret manual—taken out of the Chinese Embassy by Xu Lin, a third secretary who defected to the U.S.—describing the tactics and strategy against prodemocracy student activists, while winning over "middle-roader" or less active students into an underground network of informants in every school.

A student leader at Nagoya University said, "In view of THE WASHINGTON POST report, I observe striking similarities between the strategies and tactics of intimidation and enticements used in Japan and the United States. I presume China forwarded the same manual of intimidatory tactics to embassies in both countries and in Europe."

Several Chinese students at Nagoya University said the second secretaries who grilled them also urged them and their friends to gather information on the prodemocracy activities of their fellow students. "Students are anxious. We are becoming increasingly uncertain about who we can trust following successful attempts by the embassy officials to establish a network of informants in Nagoya University," the student leader said.

On April 11, President George Bush issued an executive order to extend until 1994 the legal stay in the U.S. of all Chinese students who expressed fears of persecution if sent back to China.

In Japan, the Justice Ministry has already turned down several hundreds of requests for visa extensions from Chinese students and academics who claim fear of persecution due to their involvement in the prodemocracy movement, according to lawyers who are urging the ministry to give refugee status to some of these students and academics.

To cite one example, on May 16, the ministry ordered a dissident Chinese scientist from a university in Beijing, who led his students in demonstrations and a hunger strike at Tiananmen Square in May last year, to leave Japan within a week. The Beijing Security Police are hunting the scientist on "counterrevolutionary charges," according to Chinese dissidents in Japan.

Christine Lamarre, a linguist of Kyoto University who is a representative of a civic group supporting the Chinese scientist of computer technology, quoted a Justice Ministry official as declaring on his case, "Even if he is executed after being sent back to China, it is a Chinese matter. It has nothing to do with Japan." The official refused to identify himself, she said.

Associate Professor Yoritoshi Namiki of Tokyo University, an historian, who publishes newsletters analyzing Japan's immigration policy toward prodemocracy Chinese students, said in an interview that the number of Chinese students whose requests for visa extensions were rejected has increased rapidly to over 500 in the past five months. The number had been increasing at an alarmingly high speed as a prelude to the implementation, effective June 1, of a controversial amendment of Japan's immigration control law banning low-skilled foreign labor, Namiki said. "This spring was nightmarish for Chinese students and other underprivileged foreigners," Namiki added.

Hiroshi Kikyo, the Justice Ministry's senior official in charge of the matter, refused to provide relevant statistics on the number of students who are awaiting expulsion from Japan by the immigration authorities following the official rejection of their requests for visa extensions.

A Chinese graduate of Nagoya University said in an interview, "The Japanese Government disregards our anguish. Government leaders and the business community appear to put priority on raking in prospective profits from trade with China with more than a billion consumers, rather than defending our human rights."

He added he believes the government-proposed 810 bllion yen loan program to China will not benefit needy Chinese people, and will only end up in the pockets of Chinese leaders already swelling with aid money collected from Japanese taxpayers in view of the lack of any monitoring machinery inside the Chinese political system.

Professor Isamu Ando of Sophia University, a sociologist, said, "Both Japan and the United States want to improve trade relations with China in view of its gigantic market. The wide gap in the respective governments' policy toward Chinese students comes from the differences in how deeply each country respects human rights and dignity."

Amnesty Chief Meets With Ministry Officials

OW0206204990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1502 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—The leader of a worldwide human rights body has asked the Japanese Government to radically improve the nation's human rights policies, including the abolishment of capital punishment legislation, the group's Tokyo members said Saturday.

Ian Martin, secretary general of the London-based Amnesty International, urged Japan's Foreign and Justice Ministry officials in talks Friday to push for Japan's positive and broad commitment to human rights policies on an international level, Makoto Iwai, Amnesty's Tokyo spokesman said.

Martin cited Japan's failure so far to commit itself to a ratification of United Nations treaties, including a protocol on civil and political rights, a declaration against torture and other inhuman treatment, and another protocol seeking the abolition of the death penalty. Japan has ratified less than half of 22 U.N. treaties for the international protection of human rights. Japan also legally retains the death penalty by hanging.

Martin, visiting Japan to commemorate the 20th anniversary of Amnesty's Tokyo branch, also requested the Japanese Government to continue to monitor the treatment China accords a Chinese hijacker who flew to Japan last year seeking political asylum but was extradited to Beijing in late April without trial for his hijacking in Japan. "Japan has the responsibility to press China for proper legal treatment of him after extraditing him," the British activist was quoted as telling the Japanese officials. The hijacker pleaded for asylum following his alleged part in pro-democracy activities preceding last year's June 4 military crackdown.

Amnesty International was created in 1961 and is now involved in activities for the release of political prisoners and other movements, including so far unsuccessful campaigns to push Beijing to free all political prisoners.

Senior Foreign Ministry officials, including United Nations Bureau Chief Nobutoshi Akao, told Martin and accompanying members that China had assured Tokyo of the hijacker's proper treatment and therefore Tokyo is now waiting for Beijing's "reply," Iwai said.

Justice Ministry officials said they are thinking of witholding abolition of the death penalty "for the time being" since public opinion in Japan supports the penalty as a "deterrence of crimes."

Iwai said Martin also urged Japan to house criminal suspects in neutral places where they could be guaranteed a fair examination of their alleged crimes instead of in accommodation provided by police or other authorities.

Martin has also met with Japanese lawmakers, academics and legal figures to call for greater efforts to protect human rights.

Effort To Confirm Gorbachev's Islands Remarks

OW0606082690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0725 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—Japan will try to confirm if Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev hinted at last week's Washington summit that the Soviet Union is prepared to cut a deal on returning four islands off Hokkaido to Japan, Foreign Ministry sources said Wednesday.

Ministry sources were commenting on news reports that Gorbachev indicated the Soviet Union might be willing to return the four islands to Japan in return for some unspecified "returns." Such returns are believed to be Japanese promises of economic aid and investment, which the Soviet economy sorely needs but Tokyo has refused to authorize until the island dispute is settled.

The sources confirmed that the Japanese Government was notified by the United States that U.S. President George Bush raised the issue of the northern territories with Gorbachev during their summit talks late last week. But Tokyo had heard nothing concerning Gorbachev's remarks hinting at a willingness to cut a deal to settle the dispute, as claimed by a reliable source in Washington on Tuesday, the sources said.

The Foreign Ministry will ask the United States for a full account of the matter, and also pursue the subject when a Soviet deputy foreign minister arrives in Japan on Saturday to brief Tokyo on the summit outcome, the sources said.

Commenting on unconfirmed reports that Gorbachev hinted at cutting a deal, one Foreign Ministry source said: "It is understandable that (the Soviet Union) wants economic and technological cooperation with Japan to assist in its economic reconstruction, including the development of Siberia, as this is an urgent task for the Gorbachev government." But the Foreign Ministry briefing team stressed that Gorbachev's remarks will not affect Japan's traditional position that it will not conclude a peace treaty with the Soviet Union until after the northern territories dispute is settled.

Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador to Japan Michael Armacost indicated Wednesday that the territorial dispute between Japan and the Soviet Union may be made easier to settle by changes taking place in Soviet thinking.

Armacost told a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party that the Soviet Union is confronted by a dilemma over the political cost of retaining the islands versus the military cost of returning the four islands to Japan. Armacost was quoted as saying he believed Moscow will give priority to political cost in the future.

LDP Official on Solution to Territories' Issue

OW3105131290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0906 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 31 KYODO—A senior Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) official said Thursday he believes that Japan and the Soviet Union should be able to resolve their outstanding territorial dispute in the "near future."

"If we speak our true intentions with a gentlemanly attitude, I think it should be possible to solve (the territorial dispute) in the near future," Ichiro Ozawa, secretary general of the ruling LDP, told a luncheon at a Tokyo hotel. He was referring to the hitherto deadlocked positions of the two countries over four islands east of Hokkaido which have been occupied by the Soviet Union since World War II. The dispute has blocked the establishment of a peace treaty, and is the main barrier to improving bilateral relations. Ozawa did not, however, elaborate on the phrase "near future."

Predicting an uncertain future for Japan-U.S. relations, Ozawa said it is essential for Japan to gain the trust of other countries in Asia. "In the 1990s, Japan's diplomacy will become very difficult, especially with the United States," Ozawa said at the luncheon sponsored by JIJI PRESS.

It is likely that the United States will redefine its security strategy for Japan and the Far East, Ozawa said. "If Japan does not build a foundation of trust with other Asian countries, then in the future we won't be able to persuade the United States, Europe, and the Soviet Union," he told the audience of prominent business and opinion leaders.

"We are the only yellow face represented at the summit (of seven industrialized nations) so we must first and foremost establish relationships of trust and understanding among yellow faces."

Ozawa denied a press report that he was responsible for a recent remark that Japan need not grovel before South Korea to beg forgiveness for its colonization of the Korean peninsula in 1910-1945. The comment, made by a senior LDP official shortly before South Korean President No Tae-u's visit here last week, created a diplomatic tiff that threatened to cancel the trip.

Ozawa also denied apologizing for the remark. At the time, Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto told reporters that Ozawa had apologized to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, and assumed responsibility for causing a row with South Korea.

Business Cautious on Closer ROK-Soviet Ties

OW0506154990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1313 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Japanese companies on Tuesday expressed ambivalence about the closer ties between South Korea and the Soviet Union, displayed at a historic summit meeting between the two nations.

Japanese businesses seem to agree that the improved economic relations between the two countries, fashioned at the meeting between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and South Korean President No Tae-u earlier in the day in San Francisco, will bring some benefits to Japan. "We expect South Korea to join us in providing the Soviets with financial assistance for the economic reforms there," an official at a commercial bank said.

"It'll be a good thing if South Korea...takes charge of trade with the Soviet Union, which to us seems hardly profitable," one official at a major trading house said.

Japan's trade with the Soviet Union has been diminishing recently, due largely to the lack of foreign currency reserves there. This is in marked contrast to swelling Soviet-South Korean trade, which trebled to 599 million dollars in 1989 from the year earlier level.

Japanese business circles, however, expressed concern that such positive aspects might eventually be overshadowed by unfavorable results from the fresh interest by South Korea in the Soviet Union.

Fisheries companies are worried that increased demand by South Korea might boost prices of Soviet fisheries products and some traders fear that South Koreans will be powerful rivals for Japanese firms in the Siberia development project. Some commentators also suggested growing enthusiasm for the Soviet Union might help reduce Korean interest in China and lead to further isolation of China from the world economy.

Soviet Tokyo Diplomat on Relations With DPRK

OW3105133590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1310 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 31 KYODO—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's planned meeting with South Korean President No Tae-u in San Francisco on June 4 does not signal a loosening in Soviet ties with North Korea, Soviet diplomatic sources in Tokyo asserted on Thursday. "We see no changes in the general trend of our relations with North Korea, which remain friendly and cooperative," said one of the sources, speaking on condition of anonymity.

The diplomat said the improvement in ties between Moscow and Seoul in such fields as trade and culture "lies also in the interests of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)."

"We consider our exchanges with South Korea in the context of normalizing the situation on the Korean peninsula and hope they will contribute to this development," he explained.

The Soviet Union has been a staunch ally of North Korea ever since it occupied the northern half of the Korean peninsula after Japan's defeat in 1945 and established a communist government there. But while Moscow still withholds diplomatic recognition of the capitalist South, its ties with Pyongyang's arch enemy have blossomed amid Gorbachev's policy of "new thinking" in Soviet diplomacy and No's complementary policy of opening ties with socialist countries.

Denying that an improvement in relations with the capitalist South represents a deterioration in ties with the communist North, the Soviet diplomat said, "We see no contradictions in our Korea policy."

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy, interviewed in the June edition of a Japanese language monthly magazine published by the Soviet Embassy, pointed to a contradiction lying instead in Moscow's relations with Japan. Petrovskiy indicated that the development of Moscow-Seoul ties in the absence of formal diplomatic relations stands in stark contrast to "the lack of sufficient dynamism" in Moscow-Tokyo ties.

Petrovskiy, who visited Tokyo last April, was referring to Japan's policy of linking an expansion of ties with the two countries' dispute over the four islands north of Hokkaido occupied by the Soviets at the end of World War II.

Officials Agree on Improved Ties With DPRK

OW3105135290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1445 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 30 KYODO—The Japanese Government, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], and the largest opposition party agreed on Wednesday that the time is ripe for improving ties with North Korea, officials said.

Representatives of the government, the LDP, and the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) agreed on the issue during a trilateral meeting at the Diet, arranged to seek the release of two Japanese seamen detained on espionage charges in North Korea since 1983.

The Japanese Government has no diplomatic relations with North Korea, while the JSP has maintained close links with Pyongyang.

The JSP proposed that the government and the LDP review ties between Tokyo and Pyongyang prior to the planned visit by a JSP delegation to North Korea in July, accept a high-level mission from the (North) Korea Workers' Party and send an LDP delegation led by former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru to Pyongyang this fall. The governnment and LDP promised to study the proposal, the officials said.

JSP Vice Chairman Makoto Tanabe and Hajime Fukada, head of the party's National Movement Bureau, who visited Pyongyang earlier this month, were present at the trilateral session.

Hajime Ishii, a House of Representatives member who is the deputy head of an LDP panel on foreign policy, represented the ruling party. Sakutaro Tanino, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, and Tatsuo Arima, the chief cabinet councillor on external affairs, represented the government.

Ishii told the session that the LDP and the government will first work toward meeting a North Korean request for Japan to lower tariffs on imports from North Korea and will send a delegation to Pyongyang. Ishii told reporters after the meeting that an overall improvement of bilateral relations is required before seeking the release of the two seamen—Isamu Beniko, 60, and Yoshio Kuriura, 59. The three sides agreed to hold another consultation in mid-June.

Foreign Ministry sources said the government is paying careful attention to the planned visit by a JSP delegation to North Korea in July.

The two seamen were from the cargo ship Fujisan Maru No. 18 which took a North Korean stowaway to Japan. They were arrested in November 1983 when their ship entered a North Korean port and were sentenced to "15 years of reformation through labor" after being convicted of espionage by a North Korean court in December 1987.

Government Denies Approval of DPRK Leases

OW3005025890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0944 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 29 KYODO—The Fisheries Agency on Tuesday denied an accusation by the head of a fisheries company that agency officials had given tacit approval to its lease of salmon fishing boats to North Korea. The agency says it did not approve the lease arrangement. It said the officials' conversations with Teruo Watanabe, president of the company, Shoho Fisheries Co., in Kushiro, Hokkaido, had focused on fishing regulations regarding codfish, not salmon.

Watanabe has said the agency did not clearly reject its joint salmon-fishing venture with North Korea. He criticized authorities for being vague on the subject. Japanese regulations forbid the leasing of vessels abroad without agency permission and Japan has no diplomatic ties with North Korea.

Agency officials on Tuesday told reporters that Watanabe's company had submitted a document to the Fisheries Agency vowing that its vessels would avoid entering foreign territorial waters until they had agency permission.

Meanwhile, the Maritime Safety Agency questioned four people, including Watanabe, on suspicion of illegally leasing fishing boats to North Korea, officials said.

Maritime authorities last Friday raided Watanabe's home and offices. Last Monday, authorities also raided the offices of 24 other fishery firms and the homes of their executives in Hokkaido and in the Tohoku area of northern Japan. Officials said they were searching for evidence of suspected illegal leasing of fishing boats to North Korea.

The raids were carried out in connection with the late May seizure by Soviet patrol boats of 12 fishing boats carrying some 170 Japanese nationals. Officials said they were illegally fishing for salmon.

A contract between the Shoho Fisheries Co. and North Korea specified that Shoho would lease vessels to North Korea, the officials said.

Fisherman Tells of Salmon Venture With DPRK

OW3005065290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0234 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Sapporo, May 30 KYODO—A Japanese fisheries firm carried out a joint salmon fishing venture with

North Korea in the northern Pacific last year with Japanese crew members posing as Koreans, according to a former crew member of one of the boats involved. The fisherman, who asked not to be named, said two fishing boats, the No. 25 Koki Maru and No. 26 Koki Maru, owned by Shoho Fisheries Co. of Kushiro, Hokkaido, northern Japan, left Kushiro port by June last year and entered Hungnam port in North Korea.

There were seven Japanese crewmen on each ship and when they arrived in Hungnam, North Korean authorities took their pictures and issued identity cards to them under Korean names, he said. The identity cards were held by the Korean captains who took command of the ships, he said. The names of the two ships were painted over with Korean names, he said.

The two vessels left Hungnam on June 27 with 16 North Korean crewmen on each ship in addition to the Japanese and fished for salmon in the Soviet 200 nautical mile economic zone off the Kamchatka peninsula and on the high seas, the fisherman said.

The two fishing boats caught 320 tons of salmon and one of the two ships was inspected by a Soviet patrol boat while it was heading for Kushiro but the vessel was not seized because it was regarded as a North Korean fishing boat, he said.

Shoho Fisheries Co. is suspected by Japanese authorities of illegally leasing to North Korea 12 fishing boats seized by the Soviet Union off the Kamchatka peninsula on May 20 for allegedlly poaching salmon originating in Soviet rivers. Some 170 Japanese fishermen were among the crew of more than 200 aboard the boats, which Soviet authorities said Tuesday will be taken to Shikotan Island for hearings into the alleged poaching.

Maritime authorities have raided the offices and home of the president of Shoho Fisheries Co. and several other places in Hokkaido and the Tohoku region in northern Japan to search for evidence of the suspected illegal leasing of fishing boats to North Korea.

Teruo Watanabe, president of Shoho Fisheries, said Tuesday officials of the Fisheries Agency had given his company tacit permission for the salmon-fishing venture with North Korea. He criticized authorities for being vague on the subject. The agency immediately denied Watanabe's claim.

Japanese regulations forbid the leasing of vessels to foreign countries without government permission.

Soviet Source Says Fishermen To Stand Trial

OW3105124190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1121 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 31 KYODO—Some 170 Japanese fishermen, taken into custody earlier this month for allegedly poaching salmon in the North Pacific, will likely stand trial by next Tuesday, a Soviet diplomatic source in Tokyo said Thursday. The source suggested that the trial will likely take only a day, after which the fishermen, except for the ships' captains and lead fishermen, will probably be released.

Twelve Japanese fishing vessels, with painted over North Korean registration numbers and flying North Korean flags, were seized by Soviet authorities around May 20 for allegedly taking salmon spawned in Soviet rivers from the seas off the Kamchatka peninsula.

It is unknown whether the fishing boats will be confiscated by the Soviet authorities or returned to the Japanese, the source said Thursday. The source pointed out that while the fishing was a violation of a Soviet-North Korean accord signed by the two governments in 1987, Soviet authorities have found that the equipment and tools on the ships were largely Japanese products and the lead fishermen and 70-80 percent of the crews were also Japanese.

The Soviet Government has lodged a protest with the North Korean Embassy in Moscow, the source said, indicating the Soviets may hold the North Koreans essentially responsible for the incident.

The source added that it was "very regrettable" that Japanese fishermen were involved in violation of the 1985 Japan-Soviet fishing agreement.

34 Fishermen From Seized Boats Returned

OW0106060490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0251 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Wakkanai, Hokkaido Pref., June 1 (KYODO)—Thirty-four of some 170 Japanese fishermen charged by Soviet authorities with illegal salmon fishing on North Korean-flagged vessels last month arrived at Wakkanai Port in northern Hokkaido Friday. The fishermen were transferred to Japanese maritime safety agency vessels by Soviet officials on the sea off Japan's northwest tip.

The group, from six of 12 boats seized, were fined and their boats were confiscated after three days of hearings which ended May 30. The fishermen were apparently aboard the boats assisting North Korean crews when Soviet patrol boats seized them on May 20. The boats were disguised as North Korean vessels and are thought to have been illegally leased by a Japanese firm.

Authorities raided the headquarters of several Japanese fishing firms Wednesday, seeking information on the leasing. Police believe they have traced an unknown Korean signature on a contract detailing the joint fishing arrangement to a trading company president in Kobe. The contract also carries the seals of Teruo Watanabe, president of the Hokkaido-based Shoho Fisheries Co., and Li Yi Il-man representing the North Korean Deep Seas Fishing Co. But witnesses to the signing say the trading company president was not present.

In Moscow, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a protest for two earlier violations in which 13 Japanese boats had been seized, and said those infractions led to the latest seizure. Systematic violations threatened bilateral fishing agreements and inflicted millions of rubles of economic damage on the Soviet Union, he added.

Officials from the North Korean embassy in Moscow have officially identified the North Korean ownership of the 12 seized vessels.

Nakayama Proposes Asian Foreign Ministers Forum

OW0606123190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1201 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO— Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama proposed on Wednesday establishing a forum of Asian foreign ministers. Nakayama, speaking at a session of the House of Councillors Budget Committee, said Japan's foreign policy must be based in Asia, while continuing the conventional triangular relationship with the United States and Europe.

Nakayama said consultations between foreign ministers of Asian countries are necessary to pave the way for establishing an "Asia Era."

The foreign minister was replying to a question by Atsuo Ota, a member of the No. 2 opposition party Komeito.

Kaifu Cabinet Support Rate Hits 'Record High'

OW0606094590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0916 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 7 KYODO—The public support rate for the cabinet of Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu hit a record high of 63.0 percent in June, up from 57.3 percent in March, a KYODO NEWS SERVICE poll showed Thursday. This is the highest popularity rating for a cabinet since KYODO started such polls in 1964.

The previous highest approval rate for a cabinet was 59.6 percent set by then Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in September 1985.

Kaifu formed his first cabinet last August and his present one after the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) won a stable majority in the February general election.

Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Tadamori Oshima said the high public support rate for the cabinet is due to Kaifu's positive attitude toward political reform.

The proportion of those who do not support the Kaifu cabinet decreased to 32.1 percent from 35.7 percent in the previous poll in March.

The support rate for the LDP rose one percentage point from 52.4 percent to 53.4 percent.

The main opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) suffered a slight decline in its support rating, to 23.4 percent from 24.0 percent.

The support rate for Komeito, the No. 2 opposition party, was 3.7 percent against 2.5 percent in March, that of the Japan Communist Party inched up to 2.1 percent from 2.0 percent, while the United Social Democratic Party slipped to 0.7 percent from 1.0 percent. The Democratic Socialist Party saw its popular support sink to a record low of 1.8 percent, down from 2.4 percent in the previous survey.

KYODO conducted the survey on June 2-3, covering 3,000 people aged 20 or older among 90 million eligible voters. Of those surveyed, 1,903 or 63.4 percent, responded.

Among those who said they support the Kaifu cabinet, 31.9 percent, up from 30.0 percent in March, said they do so because there is no other person suitable for the job.

The poll showed that 26.3 percent, up from 25.2 percent, supports the cabinet because they trust Kaifu. It showed 22.6 percent, down from 27.4 percent, supports the cabinet because it is an LDP government.

The increase in public trust in Kaifu shows people gave high marks to Kaifu's active attitude toward the reform of the electoral system and structural impediments initiative talks between Japan and the United States, political analysts said.

Among those who said they do not support the cabinet, 33.2 percent, up from 25.8 percent, said they feel this way because it is backed by the LDP. Another 17.4 percent, a decline of 0.2 points, said they do not support the cabinet because his economic policy is not good. The poll showed 12.8 percent, down from 15.8 percent, said they do not support the cabinet because they cannot expect Kaifu to do well in foreign policy.

The support rating for the Kaifu cabinet was 46.5 percent last August, and decreased to 43.0 percent in October, but increased to 45.6 percent in December, and 57.3 percent in March.

Major LDP Factions Seek To Mend Fences

OW3005055890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1400 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 29 KYODO—Former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa met privately with Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa in an apparent fence-mending exercise between two major LDP factions, an informed source said Tuesday. The source said the meeting took place on May 18 at a hotel luncheon which lasted for about one hour.

Ozawa, a rising star in LDP's largest faction led by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, pressed for Miyazawa's cooperation in passing electoral system reforms and restructuring the House of Councillors, the source said. They also exchanged views on the political horizon, the source said.

Miyazawa, a one-time candidate for the premiership who heads his own faction, held "instant consultations" with Shin Kanemaru, former deputy prime minister and mentor of Takeshita, last Saturday when the two unexpectedly met at a wedding reception, the source said.

Miyazawa and Kanemaru exchanged comments on the next-phase of Japan's defense buildup plan and international affairs that would determine the direction of Japan's defense policy. Miyazawa, who has been seeking contacts with Kanemaru, reportedly is actively contemplating another round of meetings with Kanemaru.

In a related development, younger members of the Miyazawa faction are also arranging a get-together with senior members of the Takeshita faction, according to the source. There is no definite indication as to which side has pushed for the contacts, but both have apparently concluded that their collaboration will serve mutual interests, the source said.

Miyazawa needs close ties with the powerful Takeshita faction in order to become prime minister, while the Takeshita faction can utilize Miyazawa to counterbalance other major factions within the party, sources from the respective factions said.

Doi on Opposition Bill for Political Reform

OW3105022390 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 27 May 90

[Text] Japan Socialist Party [JSP] Chairperson Doi gave a news conference at Fukuoka City on 27 May, and indicated she will seek the cooperation of other opposition parties in coming up with bills for political reforms, and introduce them to the Diet at the next session. The bills will include provisions to strengthen control of political funds, among other things.

[Begin recording of Doi's remarks] I think all three issues—adjustment of the number of Diet members, reform of the election system, and basic political reform I have just talked about—are really about the same thing. We have the experience of having submitted to the Diet a bill for the Political Ethics Law and a bill for revision of the Political Fund Control Law.

We would like to have discussions on these issues with other opposition parties and have the cooperation of the parties in getting new bills prepared. [end recording]

Thus Chairperson Doi indicated that she is planning to seek cooperation from the opposition camp in having new bills introduced to the next session of the Diet.

Asked if her party will agree to the proposed establishment of a ruling-opposition consultative body to deal with consumption tax issues, she pointed out that there is already in the Diet a bill calling for abolition of the tax, as well as a bill calling for revision of the tax. She said that what is important now is to have thorough discussions of the bills at the Diet's special committee session.

Chairperson Doi reiterated that she is hoping to visit South Korea after returning from a visit to the United States and the Soviet Union. She plans to leave for the latter two countries when the current Diet session ends.

Hitachi Unveils New Mainframe Computers

OW0606123790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0934 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—Hitachi Ltd. said Wednesday it will launch four types of new mainframe computers that it claims are the world's fastest, taking the lead in unveiling next-generation mainframe models among major world computer makers. The Hitachi M-880 processor group, to be introduced Friday, can process data at a faster speed than any other existing mainframe model, Hitachi said.

The M-800 family features 155 million instructions per second (MIPS), exceeding 88 MIPS of Hitachi's current high-end model and 122 MIPS of International Business Machines Corp.'s high-end model, it said.

The MIPS is a measure of the speed of a central processing unit (CPU), or the nerve center of a computer system, providing the average number of machine language instructions the CPU performs in a second.

The M-800 series, all compatible with IBM machines, will serve as Hitachi's strategic high-end mainframe models in the 1990s, the giant Japanese computer supplier said. Shipments will begin in the third quarter of this year with monthly rental charges ranging from 78.2 million yen to 156.2 million yen, it said.

The announcement took industry officials by surprise because it marked the first time for Hitachi, long a laggard in the IBM-compatible machine market, has taken the lead in introducing new-generation IBM-compatible models ahead of IBM itself. Hitachi had followed IBM in unveiling new-generation IBM- compatible models in the past.

"We announced the new models in view of a growing voice from customers that they are not satisfied with the current models," said Hitachi Vice President Takeo Miura. "We've caught up with IBM with these models. And we've become an equal competitor, maybe more," he said.

Industry officials said Hitachi's move heralds an era of cutthroat competition in the general-purpose mainframe computer market, where IBM, Hitachi, and Fujitsu Ltd., another giant Japanese mainframe maker, have been fighting each other for some time.

Mongolia

Commentary Hails U.S.-Soviet Summit Outcome

OW0406110990 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] The second summit meeting of leaders of the two superpowers was passed in a very businesslike atmosphere and in conditions of mutual understanding and mutual search for ways towards finding solution to the discussed issues. The two superpower leaders have discussed a wide spectrum of issues related to disarmament, regional conflicts, bilateral relations, and cooperation and reached some important agreements. In fact, they signed a number of agreements on cultural, scientific, and technological cooperation that would help the bilateral relations raise to a new higher level.

The two men have thoroughly considered the regional problems related to the situation in Europe, Afghanistan, Cambodia, South Africa, and on the Korean peninsula. From among them, we would like to single out the progress made in the sphere of disarmament, particularly an agreement on the elimination and subsequent nonproduction of chemical weapons, the protocol on conduction of nuclear explosions for peace purposes, and a joint statement on basic guidelines for the future agreement on 50 percent cutback in strategic defense armaments because all these problems concern common interests of the entire humanity. In the past 65 years since the signing of the protocol on chemical weapons ban in 1925 in Geneva, the question of elimination and ban of chemical weapons has been discussed at many international meetings and sessions, but without any concrete results. This time in Washington, the Soviet and American leaders have reached an understanding on 80 percent elimination of the total chemical weapon stockpile at an initial stage. This move surely becomes the first important move towards universal prohibition of chemical weapons.

Although six years have passed since the Soviet-U.S. treaty on limitation of underground nuclear tests was signed and four years since the Soviet-American treaty on conducting underground nuclear tests for peace purposes, the U.S. Senate has not yet ratified these documents. But during the present Washington summit, the sides have signed supplementary protocols on perfecting the mechanism of implementing and verifying these treaties. Thus, they have opened up possibilities to have these treaties ratified by the highest legislative bodies of the two countries.

It is obvious that the cessation of nuclear tests indeed means the closing of respective [as heard] of developing new types of nuclear weapons. What is more, the Soviet and U.S. presidents have agreed not to produce sea-based cruise missiles and not to deploy extra ones. This was one of the issues that could not be settled at the Geneva talks. It should also be noted here that according to the two men, the Soviet-American treaty on 50 percent reduction in strategic defense armaments would be signed late this year.

Judging by all these documents signed, the present Bush-Gorbachev summit meeting in Washington was a large and very important move towards creating nuclear free and nonviolent world, which is our supreme goal.

Economic Delegation Leaves for Beijing

OW0106114190 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] A Mongolian delegation headed by Deputy Chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers Sharabsambuu has left Ulaanbaatar for Beijing to get acquainted with the market-oriented economy of a number of Southeast Asian countries.

During the visit, the Mongolian delegation will meet with the representatives of state and public organizations, and [word indistinct] trade found in companies of China, Thailand, Singapore, and Hong Kong, and have business talks on the creation of joint ventures on ready-made goods production using mineral and other raw materials of Mongolia, and on the development of tourism, utility service, and publications.

[Words indistinct] will discuss possibilities of opening air routes between Mongolia, Hong Kong, Singapore, Thailand, and many other nations.

PRC Delegation Arrives for Official Visit

OW0506183190 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1713 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 5 (OANA-MONTSAME)—A Chinese Communist Party delegation arrived in Ulaanbaatar in accordance with the cooperation plan between the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] amd the CPC. It is led by Zhu Shangqin, foreign relations department head of the CPC Central Committee.

Students Hold Protest Outside Chinese Embassy

LD0406104290 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0957 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar (ADN corr)—On Monday, about 20 Mongolian students outside the People's Republic of China Embassy in Ulaanbaatar declared their solidarity with their Chinese fellow students' struggle which was cruelly crushed in Beijing a year ago. Because a resolution by the students was not accepted, they decided to sit outside the embassy. Only when the militia intervened about an hour later were they allowed to hand in their statement. They also pasted comments on the walls of the compound in English, Chinese, and Mongolian condemning the action by the Beijing government and remembering the victims of the democracy movement of 3 and 4 June 1989, which was ended by force.

Appeal Addressed to PRC Envoy

OW0506120990 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] A group of Mongolian students have held a remembrance action before the Chinese Embassy in Ulaanbaatar devoted to the Chinese students who fell victims during the last year's events in the Tiananmen Square in Beijing. Mongolian students addressed an appeal to the Chinese Ambassador to Mongolia Zhang Delin which expresses solidarity with the just struggle of the Chinese students for development and flourishing of the country. Mongolian students present their condolences to relatives of the dead Chinese students. Besides, Mongolian students condemned the actions of the Chinese leadership on June the 4th last year in the Tiananmen Square.

MPRP Presidium Cancels Party Privileges

LD0406130190 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1024 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, (ADN correspondent)—The Central Committee Presidium of the Communist Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] has cancelled further privileges. Thus department heads and directors of Central Committee establishments will no longer be paid subsidies for accommodations, electricity, and heating. Vacation travel money will no longer be provided to them or to the secretaries of the party committees of the areas and cities and to those of the Ulaanbaatar Railway. A few leading functionaries, ranging from the Central Committee to local organizations, will now have to pay their own telephone bills.

Opposition Forces Issue Statement on Elections

LD0406121590 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1109 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar (ADN)—The Mongolian Coalition of Democratic Forces does not see freedom, democracy, and equality being guaranteed for the general elections to the all-level parliaments at the end of July. The parties and movements of the democrats, social democrats and national progressives united in the Coalition of Democratic Forces would have to question their participation in the elections if the ruling Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) and the government did not allow equal opportunity in the elections, it says in a statement.

The opposition forces criticize the fact that the local election commissions had already been filled and that members of the three parties would no longer be accepted. The state media is completely in the hands of the MPRP and continues to be the propaganda instrument of this party. In addition to this, the MPRP election campaign, which is "using the methods of slander, persuasion, mind distortion and fear-mongering in its present policies," is strongly criticized. Because elections under the conditions of a multiparty system are taking place for the first time in Mongolia, the democratic forces are also calling for "international observers to be permitted to supervize the elections."

State Purchase Prices of Produce To Increase

OW0406145290 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Within the framework of the ongoing economic reform in Mongolia, it is planned to increase the state purchase prices of some types of agricultural produce starting from 1991. The purchase prices of sheep wool will increase by almost 20 percent, of goat pellets by 40 percent, and camel wool and butter by 30 percent.

Alongside this, the purchase prices of domestic animal again will went up [as heard] by 25 to 70 percent.

Mongolian Script To Be Popularized

OW0406143990 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] The Presidium of the Council of Ministers at its regular meeting has taken up the issue of practical compulsory learning of the national Mongolian script. The Council of Ministers considers it expedient to start from the 1990-1991 academic year the learning of the national Mongolian vertical script at first grade of a number of general educational schools and introduce it into the curriculum of higher educational institutions as a required subject.

It also resolved to renew all school curriculum in the period between 1990 and 1995 in accordance with the introduction of the national vertical script alongside with Cyrillic that was introduced in the countrty in 1946, organizing an intensive training of teaching personnel and publication of necessary teaching aid and spelling dictionary.

Cabinet Holds Meeting for Technical Personnel

OW0406151090 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] The Council of Ministers of Mongolia organized a meeting of research workers and engineer-technical personnel with the aim to develop technical thinking and study the possibilities of introducing scientific, technological progress into production. The meeting participants drew attention to the fact that not all new rationalization proposals and advance experience are introduced into production and do not produce desired results. They pointed to the need of developing small and medium enterprises in conditions of transition of a market-oriented economy and performance of technological renewal of the existing enterprises.

North Korea

Pan-National North-South Talks Desired

SK0406004490 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 31 May 90

[Joint statement of the North side's delegations to North-South talks adopted at joint meeting of the North side's delegations to North-South talks held on 31 May in Pyongyang to implement the policy put forth by Kim Il-song in his Ninth Supreme People's Assembly policy speech]

[Text] As is widely known, the great leader President Kim Il-song has again made an epochal proposal for reunification of the country in his historic policy speech delivered at the first session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly [SPA].

In his policy speech, the great leader, restating the proposal for the founding of the democratic confederal republic of Koryo [DCRK] which embodies the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity, clarified, fully and profoundly, the five principles for national reunification, including the easing of tensions on the Korean peninsula and ensuring of peace there; the removal of the barrier of division and the realization of free travel and full-scale opening between the North and South; the creation of an international atmosphere favorable to achieving the independent reunification of the country; development of the dialogue for national reunification; and the formation of a nationwide united front.

The formulas for national reunification clarified anew by the great leader are the great programs for national reunification which have given full answers to the pressing and principled issues arising in settling the issues of national reunification, a banner of encouragement that vigorously summons the Korean people, who have risen up with a resolve to turn the nineties into an era of reunification, to a struggle for national reunification, and a shining beacon that illuminates the path to national reunification.

The North side's delegations to the Panmunjom meeting of the parliamentarians from the North and South; the North side's delegations to the preliminary talks for the North-South high-level political and military talks; and the North side's delegations to the contacts between the working-level delegations for the North-South Red Cross talks, regarding the five principles for national reunification stated by the great leader in his historic policy speech as programmatic guidelines that have made clear the directions and ways of ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula, of promoting national conciliation and unity, and of expediting the cause of national reunification, warmly support and welcome them along with all the fellow countrymen.

The great leader, while restating the proposal for the founding of the DCRK in his policy speech, mentioned the need to keep our country, after reunification, from becoming a satellite of any other country, and make it instead a neutral nation which will not join any political and military alliance or bloc. Since not only does it correspond to the desire of all the Korean people for independence, but it also fully reflects the aspirations of the people in the neighboring countries and the peace-loving people of the world, it is a firm guarantee that enables our country to satisfactorily settle the reunification question.

In particular, the policy on the North-South dialogue stated by the great leader in his five principles for national reunification is a leading guideline that has clarified the significance and importance of dialogue when it comes to the settlement of the national reunification question, a just policy that can turn the dialogue into one that substantially contributes to realizing the cause of national reunification, and a most realistic policy based as it is on a summation of the lessons drawn up in the course of conducting dialogue for 19 years.

The only way to solve the question of national reunification in a peaceful way by pooling efforts of the whole nation is to develop dialogue. Without dialogue and contacts between the North and South, it is impossible to remove misunderstanding and mistrust, or achieve national reconciliation and unity. Nor is it possible to move even a step forward on the path to national reunification.

Any one side's unilateral effort alone cannot be expected to make any progress in the North-South dialogue. If it is truly to contribute to realizing the cause of reunification, both sides should approach dialogue sincerely with a correct position toward it. What counts most in this regard is to make dialogue one designed to practically solve the reunification question, not for division.

Dialogue that is used as an instrument in perpetuating the state of national division or making it lawful is useless, no matter how much one may conduct. Also, it is much better not to start at all dialogue that only proves to be a disappointment to the fellow countrymen.

Both the North and South should approach dialogue from a position for truly solving the reunification question and, once the dialogue begins, they should substantially advance dialogue out of desire and will to accelerate national reunification.

What is particularly important in promoting the North-South dialogue at this juncture is to develop the dialogue into a nationwide one capable of democratically reflecting the will of all the political parties, public organizations, and people of all walks of life, not dialogue that speaks for the will of the authorities or any certain sectors.

Since national reunification is a pan-national cause the purpose of which is to realize the nation's complete sovereignty and achieve national unity, it can never be realized by the strength of the authorities or certain sectors alone. Instead, it can be successfully achieved only through the active participation of all the fellow countrymen, people from all walks of life, in the North and South and abroad, ones who are the driving force behind the cause, and only by their united strength.

In reality, all the political parties, public organizations, and people from all walks of life in the North and South and abroad call for dialogue and contacts for reunification.

To say that some can take part in the North-South dialogue and that others cannot do the same—at a time when the demand of the people from all walks of life in the North and South who are willing to have dialogue and contact with each other over the reunification question is becoming stronger than ever—is nothing but an expression of a sinister intention designed to monopolize the reunification question and to use dialogue for partisan interests and strategy.

A desire to participate in the settlement of the reunification question is an inviolably sacred right and the door to dialogue for reunification should be kept wide open at all times to all the political parties, public organizations, and people from all walks of life.

It is our consistent position to develop North-South dialogue and thus make a breakthrough in achieving national unity and reunification.

The suspended dialogue should be resumed and dialogues for reunification in different domains, too, should be arranged quickly as demanded by the people from all walks of life.

The delegations of the North side to the Panmunjom meeting between parliamentarians of the North and South; the delegations of the North side to the preliminary talks for North-South high-level political and military talks; and the delegations of the North side to the contacts between North-South Red Cross working-level delegations will make every sincere effort for an immediate resumption of the suspended talks and their wonderful fruits.

It entirely depends on the attitude of the South Korean side whether or not North-South dialogues are arranged and they become dialogues that bring about substantial progress in the solution of the reunification question.

The persons in authority in South Korea should look squarely at the ardent desire of all the fellow countrymen for national reunification and the trend of the times moving toward detente and reunification, stop seeking dialogue for division any longer, and cease clinging to the closed-door policy of monopolizing dialogue.

At the same time, they should stop conducting large-scale war exercises and anticommunist confrontation racket spoiling the atmosphere of dialogue or laying grave obstacles to dialogue.

The delegations of the South side to the North-South dialogue should exert proper effort for a resumption of the suspended multi-channeled North-South dialogues so that they may make a practical contribution to promoting national reconciliation and unity and opening a turning point for peace and peaceful reunification of the country.

When the suspended North-South dialogues are resumed, when these dialogues are developed into ones capable of substantially solving the issue of peace and peaceful reunification of the country, and when various forms of North-South dialogues and contacts are freshly arranged for national reconciliation and unity, this no doubt will open in our country a breakthrough for independent and peaceful reunification.

The delegations of the North side to the North-South talks will, without fail, live up to the expectations of the people at home and abroad who hope for progress in dialogue for reunification by thoroughly implementing the new five principles for national reunification which the great leader clarified in his policy speech delivered at the first session of the Ninth SPA.

[Signed] The delegation of the North side to the Panmunjom meeting between the parliamentarians of the North and South
The delegation of the North side to the preliminary talks for the North-South high-level political and military talks
The delegation of the North side to the contacts of the North-South Red Cross working-level delegations
[Dated] 31 May 1990 Pyongyang

Joint Meeting Adopts Letter of Appeal to South

SK0606020790 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 4 Jun 90

["Letter of appeal" adopted at the joint meeting of political parties and social organizations in the northern half of the republic held in Pyongyang on 4 June—read by announcer]

[Text] To political parties, social organizations, compatriots, brothers and sisters in South Korea and overseas:

Our people have lived as victims by suffering unprecedented disasters and the pains of national division for the past 45 years. Up to now, we have not been able to end the division imposed by outside forces. Our pain now is that our nation is the only divided nation in the entire world.

Numerous nations and people have taken off the yoke of repression and subjugation, preserved their national spirit, and attained independence. However, half of our nation is still dominated by outside forces. People and nations that were in confrontation and conflict with each other in the past have resolved the question of conflict and are advancing along the road of reconciliation and unity. However, only on this divided land is the cold wind of confrontation blowing, even at this moment, and the dark clouds of war are heavily hanging over it.

Divided people, like us, have already either achieved reunification or entered the door of reunification. However, we have not been able to take even one step forward from the point of division.

Up to now, our people, who take pride in a long 5,000-year history, have not been able to wipe out subjugation, confrontation and division although nearly a half century has passed since the division, and are living as stragglers in time, ignoring the flow of history. This is indeed disgraceful and deplorable.

By pooling the strength and wisdom of all the people, we should expedite national reunification by removing the tragedy of national division at an early date. Without fail, we should glorify the nineties as the hopeful era of reunification. [applause]

Reunification is not a matter of the far distant future, but will be realized in 10 years. The people in the North, the South, and overseas are aspiring toward reunification. In addition, the era is bringing the dawn of reunification to this ill-fated land. Now is the time when the North and the South should responsibly make great strides for national reunification. In addition, today is a rare but a good opportunity for a breakthrough in reunification to be made.

Taking advantage of this time, the beloved and respected President Kim Il-song, in his historic policy speech in the first session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the DPRK, elucidated once again the principled stances to realize the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo, and put forward an epoch-making five-point policy to create a new opportunity for national reunification. [applause].

The five-point policy whose main contents are the relaxation of the tense situation; creation of a peaceful climate for national reunification; destruction of the division barrier; realization of free visits and full opening up; development of relations with foreign countries on the principles of creating a climate favorable for national reunification; promotion of dialogue for national reunification; and formation of an all-people reunification front as a reunification program, which gives the most correct answers to acute questions currently arising everyday in achieving reunification, and one which clearly elucidates the milestone of reunification in the 1990's. In addition, this is an encouraging banner which powerfully arouses all people to realize the cause of national reunification. [applause]

Acknowledging that the historic five-point policy for reunification becomes a realistic and the most aboveboard way to tide over difficulties standing in the way of reunification, to pursue peace and unity within the nation, and to create steps favorable for national reunification, we ardently appeal to you, to the South Korean and overseas political parties and organizations, and to all compatriots to join hands with us in realizing the five-point policy. [applause]

First of all, let us ease tensions, ensure peace, and realize free travel and full-scale opening after pulling down the barrier of division. Without peace, it is impossible to provide fellow countrymen with security or mutual trust between North and South or hope for peaceful reunification. Without free travel and full-scale opening, it is impossible to promote mutual understanding or unity between North and South.

Peace, free travel, and full-scale opening are the basic preconditions for settlement of the reunification question and these issues should be settled before stepping over the threshold of reunification.

We are now seeing, with conviction, the prospects for the settlement of these issues. No Korean hopes for armed clashes among fellow countrymen. What is more, no one wants to see the land of our country turned into the site of a showdown by outside forces or a nuclear war battlefield. Nor will any Korean want a state of suffocating isolation, which makes it impossible for families and relatives to mutually visit or exchange mail, to continue further.

All people unanimously hope for peace and ardently knock on the door to reunification. Who can stop this flaming desire of the nation which becomes hotter with the passage of time along with the trends of the times?

Today, even the people in authority in South Korea say that they are willing to discuss military issues with the North, whatever ulterior motive they may seek to achieve. Are they not also saying that they welcome pulling down the barriers of division in some other foreign country?

Now is time for us to take practical measures for peace, free travel, and full-scale opening without delay. We should adopt a declaration of nonaggression between the North and South, sign a peace agreement between Korea and the United States [chomisaie], drastically reduce armed forces in the North and South, and withdraw nuclear weapons and alien troops from South Korea.

With the conviction that the new disarmament proposal put forward by a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Supreme People's Assembly Permanent Committee, and the State Administration Council of the DPRK held on 31 May is the most reasonable and practical proposal that is practically capable of ensuring peace in our country, we hope for your positive response to it.

Along with disarmament measures, you should tear down the concrete wall built in the area south of the Military Demarcation Line [MDL], abolish the National Security Law, and connect the severed blood vessel of the nation by opening the door wide so that everybody can travel freely in the North and South, without feeling any discrimination or restriction.

Trying to have two Koreas legalized in the international community by enlisting assistance from outside forces under the pretext of peace and opening, while ignoring these most urgent issues when it comes to reunification of the country, is a grave act of betrayal to the cause of national reunification.

What must be done with urgency in our divided country is to break away from the status quo and move toward reunification, rather than to try to make division lawful or perpetuate the status quo.

As a matter of course, political parties, social organizations, and compatriots in South Korea and abroad should frustrate and keep in check the splittist maneuvers of the South Korean authorities to gain a unilateral admission into the United Nations and actively make an effort to create an international atmosphere really favorable to national reunification. In case the North and South enter the United Nations even before reunification, we strongly insist that they enter it jointly, without fail, with one seat. We welcome the South Korean opposition party leader's reaction to this just call of ours and will keep making every effort possible so that the North and South can make joint overseas debouchment.

The Korean people are the driving force behind national reunification. National reunification cannot be given as a gift by somebody or something that can be achieved by asking for it. It is our people who are directly responsible for reunification and it is our fellow countrymen who will live in a reunified fatherland.

Today's situation, favorable to reunification, more urgently than ever needs our people's own efforts for reunification. What more do we, who have suffered the disaster and pain caused by division over the past 45 years, have to wait for and why do we have to be hesitant?

Let us all realize that we are the driving force behind reunification and actively join in the patriotic movement for reunification launched to achieve the sacred national cause.

Let all of us, the broad range of people from all walks of life at home and abroad, including workers, peasants, youth, students, politicians, businessmen, men involved in cultural affairs, religious figures, gather together and discuss the reunification question with an open mind.

Let us all actively take part in dialogue for reunification, placing the fate of the nation and people ahead of the narrow-minded class and sectoral interests in discussion.

We will keep making positive efforts to have dialogue with political parties and public organizations in South Korea and the compatriots from all walks of life at home and abroad. If you visit the North in search of dialogue for reunification, we will willingly receive you at any time.

The key to reunification lies in our national unity. The North and South should unite transcending the differences in classes, ideologies, political and religious views, on the basis of first thinking of national common interests.

All the political parties and social organizations aspiring for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country should take the road of realizing the great national unity and the great alliance under the one and only national ideal. Let us all form a pan-national united front with all the political parties, social organizations, and people of all strata ralling behind it.

As an organization comparable to a united front, we, in the name of this joint meeting, politely propose to you the formation of a preparatory committee for national reunification. [applause]

The preparatory committee for national reunification will become a united body of all the reunification and patriotic forces at home and abroad, a parent body of the movement for reunification that discusses and settles the reunification question in a way that corresponds to the will of the nation and in its interest. [applause]

When the preparatory committee for national reunification is formed, the people's reunification forces will be firmly united as one and the reunification movement will become more organized and the reunification movement will carried our cause more vigorously.

Political parties and public organizations in South Korea and abroad, compatriots and brethren: Even if tribulations stand in the way of reunification, the glorious new morning of reunification will break if these tribulations are overcome with an indomitable spirit.

Let us all vigorously carry out the pan-national patriotic movement for a reunified fatherland and for the founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo.

Let us all bravely join in the march for the implementation of the five principles for reunification, all for the day when the shouts of "Manse" for reunification reverberate throughout the fatherland's rivers and mountains and when the mountains, rivers, and even trees and grass dance and crow with joy.

A reunified fatherland will never forget the patriotic efforts and feats of the countrymen devoted to the sacred cause of national reunification. [applause]

[Signed] Joint meeting of political parties and social organizations in the northern half of the Republic
[Dated] 4 June 1990 Pyongyang [applause]

Chonminnyon Announces Reunification Program

SK0406063390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 4 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)—The Special Committee for National Reunification of the "Coalition for

National Democratic Movement (Chonminnyon)" of South Korea recently published "programme for national reunification" clarifying the stand of "Chonminnyon" for the reunification of the country, a report says.

The self-determined, peaceful reunification of the country is the unanimous desire of the 70 million Koreans and a national historic task, stressed the programme, adding that the country must be reunified on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

It pointed out that for the peaceful reunification of the country, it is a primary task to remove the danger of war and guarantee peace.

To this end, the programme insisted on the withdrawal of the nuclear weapons and U.S. troops from South Korea, mutual reduction of the military strength, the abrogation of the Armistice Agreement and conclusion of a peace agreement, and the adoption of a nonaggression declaration by the North and the South.

Now that there exist different ideologies, ideas and systems in the North and the South, it is a practically possible way of peaceful reunification to build a unified state through confederation, the programme noted, stressing:

We oppose South Korea's "unilateral admission to the United Nations" and "cross recognition" aimed at perpetuating the division. The barrier of division will be demolished only by the creative strength of the people.

Liaison Committee Supports 5-Point Policy

SK0406105190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)—The International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea made public a statement on May 29 in support of the five-point policy for national reunification advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song in his policy speech at the First Session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

President Kim Il-song laid down the five-point policy indicating concrete ways for realising the reunification of Korea and thus showed Lucid ways for accomplishing the cause of peaceful reunification of Korea in keeping with the desire of the entire Korean people and the world's peaceloving people by overcoming deadlocks on the road of reunification, the statement noted, adding:

President Kim Il-song said that the country should be reunified in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo on the basis of the three principles agreed upon by the North and the South.

The statement called upon the organisations for friendship and solidarity with Korean people and all the political and public forces supporting the activities of the International Liaison Committee to widely introduce and propagandize the proposal for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea at an early date and rouse international opinion in its favour.

'Concrete Wall' Stands in Way of Reconciliation

SK0506111390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA)—The concrete wall is the main obstacle lying in the way of reconciliation and unity between North and South and national reunification, declares NODONG SINMUN today, and stresses:

Removing the barrier of division and ensuring free travel and full-scale open door between the North and South are basic conditions for achieving national reconciliation and unity and for reunifying the country. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, laying down the new five-point policy for accomplishing the cause of national reunification as early as possible in his recent policy speech, said:

"Second [no first point, as received], the barrier of division must be removed and free travel and full-scale open door effected between the North and the South."

Only our nation is still undergoing the tragedy of division with the concrete wall left in the country at a time when the trend of independence has become a torrential flow worldwide and all the countries, big and small, are shaping their destinies on their own responsibility. This is a shame to the nation.

It is an empty talk to speak of reconciliation and unity between North and South and national reunification, leaving the concrete wall, the biggest obstacle to national reunification, intact.

If national reunification is to be achieved, national reconciliation and unity should be realized between North and South and, to this end, the concrete wall, the physical wall barring national reunification, must be removed and, at the same time, the fascist laws in South Korea including the "National Security Law", a political checkbar, must be abolished.

Only when the barrier of division is pulled down can the fellow countrymen in the North and the South freely travel the area of the other side, meet each other and share compatriotic feelings and see the realities of the other side at first hand and, in this course, renew their will to reunify the territory and the nation artificially divided by outside forces and turn out more vigorously in the reunification movement.

There is no doubt that, when the barrier of division is removed, the people of all strata in the North and South will be able to dispel misunderstanding and distrust, through contact and dialogue, freely travel the area of the other side without any restriction or discrimination, and create a phase for promoting reconciliation and unity and opening a broad road for independent and peaceful reunification by pooling the wisdom and strength of the nation.

The policy of pulling down the barrier of division and ensuring free travel and full-scale open door between the North and South indicated by Comrade Kim Il-song in his five-point policy for national reunification reflects the will and demand of the entire Korean people to reunify the country without fail by the efforts of the Korean nation itself in the 1990s. It firmly guarantees an epochal turn in the solution of the reunification question.

Since the United States and the South Korean authorities said they welcomed the opening of the wall of division in another country there is no reason why they cannot pull down the concrete wall in Korea. If the South Korean authorities truly have the intention to make contributions to national reconciliation and reunification, they must demolish the concrete wall they built, abolish the "National Security Law", first of all, and take practical steps for ensuring free travel and full-scale opening. They must stop their anti-dialogue and anti-reunification moves, take the road of reunification and show an affirmative response to the DPRK's new proposal for national reunification.

South Leaders Scheme To Extend 'Dictatorship'

SK0206120490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 2 Jun 90

["Political Mountebanks' Plot for Long-Term Office"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)—It has been disclosed that the traitors No Tae-u, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil agreed behind the closed door at "Chongwadae [presidential residence]" on forcing "constitutional revision for the parliamentary Cabinet system" within one year and signed a document.

Noting that the "constitutional revision for the parliamentary Cabinet system" being promoted by the puppets is part of the self-opinionated "secret lobbying politics" ignoring and trifling with the will of the people, NODONG SINMUN today brands this as another political coup d'etat to maintain and extend the treacherous and splittist one-party dictatorship structure of the "Democratic Liberal Party." The news analyst says:

The socalled "constitutional revision for the parliamentary Cabinet system" plotted by the South Korean puppets means replacing the "president-centred system" with the "parliamentary Cabinet system" and is aimed at the long-term office of the traitor No Tae-u.

The No group is making a fuss to cover up the truth about this scheme, crying in a far-fetched manner that it is "groundless." This is because his group may be ousted from power by the ever-fiercer resistance of the South Korean people before the term expires, let alone a permanent office, if this truth is dragged into the light of day.

With no intrigues can the puppets conceal their plot for a long-term office or escape being an object of overthrow by the people.

The No group must give up its plot for a long-term office and withdraw from power without delay.

Struggle Against 'Pro-U.S. Military Gangsters'

SK0306083890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0823 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA)—Papers here today observe the 26th anniversary of the June 3 uprising of the South Korean students and people.

The uprising against the aggressive and treacherous "talks" between South Korea and Japan in 1964 was a just anti-imperialist, anti-fascist democratic resistance for throwing out the outside forces and the traitors and restoring the nation's dignity and sovereignty.

Though 26 years have passed since the uprising, the desire of the resistance fighters for independent and democratic, new politics and new life, freed from the outside forces and fascism, has not yet been realised, says the signed article of NODONG SINMUN, adding:

The U.S. imperialists, each time the fighting spirit for independence, democracy and reunification grows among the South Korean people and their colonial rule is beset with a crisis, faked up a more truculent fascist "regime" with new pro-U.S. military gangsters and desperately blocked the road of the democratic development of the South Korean society.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who made the fascist hangmen brutally massacre the Kwangju uprisers calling for democracy and reunification and who fabricated a more truculent "regime of the Democratic Liberal Party" by bringing together the pro-U.S. reactionary forces when the struggle of the South Korean people gained momentum, leaving the military dictatorial system in danger.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, in a bid to keep hold on South Korea as a colony and military base, are reinforcing the aggression armed forces, going against the trend of the times towards arms reduction, detente and peace.

The Japanese reactionaries who never give up their old dream of the "greater East Asia coprosperity sphere" are intensifying their manoeuvres to stage a comeback to South Korea in the first step towards its realisation.

They have been drawn ever deeper into the "Team Spirit" exercises, a test nuclear war against the northern half of Korea, and have thrown grave obstacles to

Korea's reunification, zealously patronizing the South Korean puppets' "two Koreas" plot.

The No Tae-u military fascist clique has intensified fascist suppression as never before, at the point of bayonet.

The South Korean students and people of all walks of life, not yielding to harsh suppression, are now valiantly fighting for the sovereignty of the nation and the reunification of the country under the slogan of anti-U.S. independence, anti-fascist democracy and national reunification.

The desire of the participants of the resistance such as June 3 uprising and the Kwangju popular uprising must be realised without fail, in order to build an independent society without foreign forces, a democratic society free from fascism and accomplish the cause of national reunification.

The signed article of MINJU CHOSON stresses that if the demands of the people are to be met in South Korea, it is imperative to have the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdrawn, terminate the fascist dictatorial "regime" and establish a democratic government.

'Heinous Crackdown' on South Students Assailed

SK0406062690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0508 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today lashes out at the No Tae-u group's ever more heinous crackdown on the South Korean students who call for campus democracy and the resignation of "government"-installed university presidents.

Recalling that the No Tae-u military fascist clique drove thousands of mobile police to surprise the Ansan Branch of Hanyang University and Sejong University and arrested many students, the news analyst says:

Recently, the No group has launched a wholesale crackdown offensive to stamp out the anti-U.S., anti-fascist, national reunification movement and the struggle for campus democracy which are gaining strength with great rapidity among the students and, at the same time, is resorting to all conceivable means such as increasing the number of venal professors and planting its underlings into campus.

In persistently defending "government"-installed presidents, its henchmen, despite strong opposition by students and teachers, the No group seeks to bring the campus under its complete control, maintain reactionary education and prevent students from rising in struggle at any cost.

The No group must refrain from its repressive racket aimed at fascistizing campus and release the arrested students without delay.

Daily Denounces 'Fascist Reactionary Offensive'

SK0606052990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today denounces the fascist reactionary offensive intensified by the No Tae-u group against the South Korean people who aspire after new politics, new system and new life.

The news analyst says:

The South Korean puppets are threatening that they would invoke the "heaviest law" against the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop), the "National Alliance of Trade Unions" (Chonnohyop), the "People's Alliance", the "National Teachers' Union" (Chongyojo) and the "National Federation of Farmers' Organisations" (Chonnongnyon) on the pretext of "social stability", branding them as "leftist seditious forces".

This outburst of the puppets reveals their criminal attempt to mercilessly trample underfoot the students and people who demand independence, democracy and reunification at the point of bayonet under the pretext of maintaining "social stability" and bridge over the crisis of the dictatorial "regime". It is an open threat and a hideous challenge to the forces for reunification and democracy in South Korea.

The No Tae-u group is running riot with blood-stained daggers to put down the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship spirit of the South Korean people for national reunification by staging the second and third Kwangju incidents, if necessary.

The fascist rampage, however, is an expression of the consciousness of crisis of the dictators driven to the verge of a cliff and their last-ditch efforts.

If the No Tae-u group does not want to follow in the footsteps of the preceding dictators who were thrown into the ditch of history to meet an early doom, after staking their lives on the fascist repression, it must give up the fascist offensive against the people at once and step down from "power" without delay.

Chonminnyon Views South Constitutional Revision

SK0206121690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)—The "Coalition for National Democratic Movement" (Chonminnyon) of South Korea released a statement May 30 denouncing the "Democratic Liberal Party [DLP]" for scheming "constitutional revision for the parliamentary Cabinet system" aimed at its long-term office, according to a report.

Disclosing the fact that the "DLP" clan drafted an "agreement" for "constitutional revision for the "parliamentary Cabinet system" and its timetable at a top-secret conclave of "Chongwadae [presidential residence]", the organisation branded it as a "shameless plot" for the long-term office of the "DLP" regime.

The organisation declared that it would join all the democratic forces in the struggle for smashing the plot of the "DLP" for the "constitutional revision."

On the same day the chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Founding of the Democratic Party (tentative name) at a news conference said that the scheme of the "DLP" to "revise the constitution for the parliamentary Cabinet system" betrays the plot of the present "regime" for long-term office and it cannot be allowed.

South Defector Exposes No Tae-u 'Treacheries'

SK0506110990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA)—Kang Hun-ku who was a trade official and an accountant of the South Korean Marine Trading Co. Ltd. before coming over to the northern half of Korea some time ago was interviewed by home and foreign reporters here today.

Explaining the motive of his coming over to the North, he said experience helped him to see that the South Korean society is an accursed society where people stop at nothing for money, abandoning even their faith and conscience, and, in the course of life, his mind began to gravitate toward the North, with a longing for its society. He said:

I was all the more disillusioned with the South Korean society when I knew that all the working people in the socialist North are equally well off without distinction between the rich and the poor because President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il shape people-orientated politics. I cursed the disgusting society, made up my mind to defect and thus came over to the socialist North.

Telling about the South Korean workers' struggle for their vital rights including the reinstatement of dismissed workers and a higher pay, he said their struggle is an inevitable outcome of their miserable lot.

He sharply anatomized the factors of the present catastrophic economic crisis in South Korea.

He said:
The South Korean economy is a colonial dependent economy, an economy dependent on foreign forces and an export-oriented economy in its structure. Its colonial dependence has increased as it had no other choice but to yield to the U.S. market-opening pressure.

The South Korean economy depends on outside forces for its raw materials and fuel.

The export-oriented economy of the South has gone down a blind alley.

Fibre, toys, sundry goods, shoes, electronic products and the like are losing competitiveness, being poor in quality.

As long as No Tae-u continues treacheries for the interests of the United States, staying on the chair of the "president", the economy of the South will sink into a deeper crisis.

The "election" campaign funds squandered by No Tae-u reached somewhere about 5,000 billion won, counting only those made public, and an astronomical figure when those unknown are added to them, he noted, and said: It is as clear as noonday that this fabulous amount of funds was supplied to him by big businesses.

This fact is not brought to the light because the power of the ruler is absolute and the press is strictly controlled in the South under the military fascist dictatorship.

Referring to the development of student movement in South Korea, he stated that the anti-U.S. movement and awareness which began to rise to a high tide from the first half of the '80s has gone up markedly.

Students hold that the North should be recognized for the sake of reunification and that reunification be achieved through alliance with the North under all circumstances, he said.

'Corrupt Japanese Culture' Flooding Into South

SK0506105590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA)—The South Korean newspaper SEOUL SINMUN urged the puppet authorities not to induce unsound Japanese culture.

Noting that corrupt Japanese culture is flooding into South Korea, the paper said that Japanese culture is now making wholesale incursions on literature art such as drama, fine art, music and television.

Charging that the authorities are imbuing people's minds with Japanese spirit through the massive import and show of Japanese films, the paper warned that if the door is opened wider for the import of Japanese films, national culture would be totally obliterated, coupled with the troubles caused by the direct distribution of American films.

Erotic and gang videotapes are introduced massively and Japanese songs are becoming more in vogue, doing harm to the juvenile sentiments, added the paper.

Chongnyon Supports DPRK Disarmament Proposal

SK0506110490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0958 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo June 4 (KNS-KCNA)—The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of

Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) issued a statement on June 4 supporting the disarmament proposal for peace on the Korean peninsula adopted at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the DPRK.

The statement says:

The new disarmament proposal is a practical step to ensure a durable peace in the 3,000-ri land and create a precondition for national reunification by implementing the five-point policy of national reunification clarified by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song in his historic policy speech, and a step fully reflecting the realistic possibility.

We strongly hold that the South Korean authorities must unhesitatingly head for a drastic phased arms reduction in response to the proposal of the DPRK, if their talk about "disarmament," "peace" and "reunification" is not hypocrisy.

The United States must not merely pay lip service to the withdrawal of the U.S. troops but immediately come out to the DPRK-U.S. talks or the tripartite talks and accede to replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

The entire Chongnyon officials and Koreans in Japan who have risen as one in the noble struggle for reunification, upholding the five-point policy of national reunification laid down by the great leader, will actively join in the nationwide struggle for the materialisation of the new disarmament proposal, confidently looking forward to the day of national reunification in response to the appeal of the joint meeting.

We believe that the peaceloving peoples of all strata worldwide including Japanese people will express stronger support for the Korean people's just cause of disarmament on the Korean peninsula and peace and peaceful reunification of the country.

Gregg Denies Responsibility for Kwangju Massacre

SK0606044590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 6 Jun 90

["Shameless Reply of Gregg"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)—U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Gregg reportedly circulated a "reply letter" on June 4, high-handedly and shamelessly denying the responsibility of the United States as the mastermind and backstage manipulator of the Kwangju massacre.

Gregg was replying to the open letter to the U.S. Secretary of State and the U.S. Embassy in Seoul sent by the "Coalition for National Democratic Movement" and the "National Council of Student Representatives" of South Korea in late May, urging the U.S. imperialists to admit their encouragement to the puppets in the Kwangju massacre, make an official apology for that, withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea and stop their pressure on South Korea to open the markets for American goods.

In the "reply letter" he asserted that it was "wrong" to charge the United States with backstage manipulation of the Kwangju incident and such allegation was an "insult" to the South Korean society and hurt the "self-respect" of the South Korean people.

This brought into relief the sinister, foxy nature of the old agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency whose regular job is fraudulence, terrorism and plot-breeding.

Gregg's claim that the United States has nothing to do with the Kwangju incident is a crafty ruse to lull the growing anti-American sentiments of the South Korean students and people who have a strong sense of national independence and to prop up the tottering colonial fascist rule in South Korea.

No matter how skilful Gregg may be in trickery and how cunning he is like a fox, he will not be able to bury into oblivion the stark fact that U.S. imperialism is the mastermind and backstage manipulator of the Kwangju bloodbath.

More on Chinese Army Song, Dance Ensemble Tour

Performances in Kaesong

SK0106061890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)—The song and dance ensemble of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army gave performances in Kaesong, a city adjacent to the Military Demarcation Line, on May 29 and 30.

The performance was appreciated by Kim Ki-son, chief secretary of the Kaesong Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and concurrently chairman of the Kaesong Municipal People's Committee; Han Kwang-nim, chairman of the Kaesong Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee; Major General Choe Ui-ung, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission; [MAC] and other officials concerned and working people, artistes and People's Army soldiers in the city.

Also seeing it were members of the Liaison Office of the Chinese People's Volunteers at the MAC and the Czechoslovak and Polish members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

The Chinese artistes put on the stage militant songs and dances and colorful numbers depicting Korean-Chinese friendship.

While staying in Kaesong, the song and dance ensemble laid wreaths in cemeteries of fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers and the Korean People's Army [KPA].

It visited Panmunjom and went to the unit of the KPA to which Comrade Yun Pyong-kwon belongs and gave a performance of stage pieces.

It was feted in Kaesong Municipality.

Kim Il-song Watches Performance

SK0106152890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song appreciated a performance given by the song and dance ensemble of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army staying in Korea at the Mansudae art theatre today.

When he appeared in the box, cheers of hurrah and applause shook the theatre.

Actresses of the ensemble presented him with a basket of flowers carrying unbounded reverence for him.

The performance was also appreciated by O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and minister of People's Armed Forces; Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and minister of Foreign Affairs; Choe Kwang, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Choe Tae-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Chang Chol, vice-premier of the Administration Council, and other senior officials and working people in the city.

Chiang Zhengcai, charge d'affairs ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here, and his embassy officials were present.

The audience included vice-chairmen of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee Yi Mal-sang and Chon Yon-sik staying in the socialist homeland.

The performance was acclaimed by the audience for its high ideological and artistic value.

President Kim Il-song presented a floral basket to the actors and actresses in congratulation of their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

Kim Il-song Receives Ensemble

SK0106231990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received leading members and artistes of the song and dance ensemble of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army on a visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were head of the song and dance ensemble of the CPLA General Political Department Maj. Gen. [Major General] Zhou Wenyuan, deputy director of the CPLA General Political Department, and it leading members and artistes.

O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister; Choe Kwang, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Choe Tae-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; and Chang Chol, vice-premier of the Administration Council, were on hand.

Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy here Chiang Zhengcai was present.

President Kim Il-song had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

The guests presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

Gift Presented for Kim Chong-il

SK0206050190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was presented with a gift by the song and dance ensemble of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [CPLA].

The gift was handed to O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, by head of the song and dance ensemble Major General Zhou Wenyuan, deputy director of the CPLA General Political Department.

Economic Cooperation Agreement Signed With Laos

SK0306082590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA)—An agreement on the creation of the inter-governmental committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic was signed in Vientiane on May 30.

It was signed by Korean vice-minister of external economic affairs and Lao vice-minister of external economic relations.

Kim Il-song Receives New Bulgarian Envoy

SK0106121190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today received credentials from Georgi Stoyanov, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Bulgarian People's Republic to the DPRK.

Present at the presentation ceremony were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and officials of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang.

The great leader President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador.

Greetings Sent to New Hungarian Defense Minister

SK0206115690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)—Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Lajos Fur upon his appointment as Minister of National Defence of the Hungarian Republic.

The message wished him success in his future work.

Trade Union Federation Head Welcomes Cubans

SK3105064090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)—A rally of Pyongyang working people was held on May 30 to welcome the delegation of the centre of the Cuban workers.

Won Tong-ku, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, made a speech at the rally.

He said that the heroic Cuban people and workers under the wise leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution, have victoriously advanced the revolution and construction under the revolutionary banner, the banner of socialism.

Noting, among other things, that the Cuban people and workers are firmly building up the defences of the country and more vigorously accelerating socialist construction under the slogan "production and defence" while shattering the repeated anti-Cuban manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, he said: All the achievements in Cuba delight and inspire the world progressive people and terrify the U.S.-led imperialists.

He wished the fraternal Cuban people and workers who are closely united around the Communist Party greater success in the work to greet the fourth congress of the party with a high degree of political enthusiasm and achievements in labour.

The Korean people and workers sharply denounce the U.S. imperialists' scheme of anti-Cuban armed invasion and extend militant support and solidarity to the fraternal Cuban people and workers in their struggle to defend the socialist principle, achieve territorial integrity and safeguard peace in the Caribbean region and Central America, he stated.

Head of the delegation Pedro Ross Leal, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC [Communist Party of Cuba] and general secretary of the Centre of the Cuban workers, spoke next.

Through the current visit we could see at first hand the achievements made by the Korean people in the struggle over the past 40 years under the wise leadership of Comrade President Kim Il-song by maintaining chajusong and basing themselves on the idea and principle of socialism under the difficult conditions of continued manoeuvres of the imperialists, he said.

He affirmed the consistent support of the Cuban working people to the Korean people in their just struggle to achieve the self-determined, peaceful reunification of the country which is artificially divided by the intervention of the U.S. imperialists.

The five-point policy of national reunification laid down by Comrade President Kim Il-song in his policy speech at the Supreme People's Assembly is a concrete step to guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula and step up the reunification of the country and reflects the desire of the entire Korean people, he stated, and went on:

Today Cuba and Korea are impregnable fortresses in defending socialism. The Cuban people will continue advancing victoriously with firm confidence along the road of socialism and communism without vacillation in face of any danger.

Silk banners were exchanged at the rally.

WPK Sends Greetings to Brazilian Communists

SK3005103690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea today sent a message of greetings to the 7th Congress of the Brazilian Workers' Party.

The message says that the Brazilian Workers' Party is making efforts for the independent and democratic development of the country and the vital interest of the people.

It expresses the belief that the party congress will mark a new historical occasion in accomplishing the just cause of the Brazilian Workers' Party to achieve peace and democracy and build a new society. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties will grow stronger and develop in the future in accordance with the idea of independence, friendship and peace, the message wishes the congress fine success.

Kim Yong-nam Meets Foreign Ambassadors

SK3105061890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0504 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam met and had a conversation respectively with Malaysian Ambassador to Korea Datuk Noor Adlan Yahayaudin, Sudanese Ambassador Anwar Alhadi Abdelrahaman and Bulgarian Ambassador Georgi Stoyanov, when they paid courtesy calls on him on May 30.

Kim Il-song Receives New Malaysian Envoy

SK0106120790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today received credentials from Datuk Noor Adlan Yahayaudin, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Malaysia to the DPRK.

Present at the presentation ceremony were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and officials of the Malaysian Embassy in Pyongyang.

The great leader President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the Ambassador.

New Sudanese Envoy Gives Gift to Kim Il-song

SK0106120390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today received credentials from Anwar Alhadi Abdelrahaman, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Sudan to the DPRK.

Present at the presentation ceremony were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and an official of the Sudanese Embassy here.

The great leader President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador.

The ambassador presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

Armed Forces Minister Meets Sudanese Envoy

SK0406105890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)—Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u today met and conversed with Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Sudan to Korea Anwar Alhadi Abdelrahman who paid a courtesy call on him.

Delegations of African Parties Arrive

SK3105232890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 31 May 90

[names of all african delegates as received]

[Text] Pyongyang May 1 (KCNA)—A Malagasy party workers delegation headed by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and Vice-Chairman of the People's National Assembly Robinson Elisabeth, a Burkina Faso Party workers delegation headed by secretary in charge of external relations of the Executive Committee of the People's Front of Burkina Faso Alimata Traore, a Mali party workers delegation headed by Secretary General of the Central Executive Bureau of the Malian People's Democratic Union Jude Thera, a Togolese party workers delegation headed by member of the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally Dogodangue Danangue, a Burundi party workers delegation headed by Councillor of the National Permanent Secretariat of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress Mbonayo Aloys and a Congolese party workers delegation headed by Chief of the Section of Education, Ideology and Political Education of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor Foustin Liem arrived here today for a visit to Korea.

The delegations were met at the airport by Vice-Director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Kil Chae-kyong, Vice-Director of Kim Il-song Higher Party School Yi Su-kun and Vice-President of the University of National Economy So Pong-chang.

Anniversary of Ethiopian Relations Observed

SK0506052290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA)—Papers here today observe the 15th anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between Korea and Ethiopia (June 5, 1975).

Over the past 15 years the peoples of the two countries have developed the friendly and cooperative relations in different fields, says NODONG SINMUN in a signed article. It states that the Korean people will make positive efforts to develop these relations with the revolutionary Ethiopian people in future.

Noting that the Ethiopian people are now making significant achievements in their endeavours to build a new society, the article says:

The Ethiopian Government made a peace overture for the solution of the Eritrea problem and is working for its realization in order to firmly defend the revolutionary gains and consolidate the national unity and stability in the country. These efforts of the Ethiopian people enjoy support and sympathy of the Korean people and the world's peaceloving people.

Ethiopia, following a non-aligned foreign policy, is developing the relations of friendship and cooperation with many countries.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the achievements made by the Ethiopian people in the revolution and construction.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says: The Korean people who set store by the development of their friendly and cooperative relations with the developing countries, believe that friendship between the two peoples will grow stronger and develop.

SPA Chairman Meets British, Belgian Visitors

SK2905113990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1112 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 29 (KCNA)—Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, today separately met and had friendly conversations at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with Michael John Hindley, member of the European Parliament from the Labour Party of Britain, and his entourage and a delegation of Belgian parliamentarians headed by Senator Gustaf Hofman.

Kim Il-song's Speech Distributed by UN

SK0506044690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA)—Part of the Korean reunification of "Let Us Bring the Advantages of Socialism in Our Country Into Full Play", a policy speech of the Great Leader President Kim Il-song at the first session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, was distributed as official document S-21315 of the United Nations Security council on May 29.

Kim Il-song Congratulated on Reelection

World Leaders Wish Him Success

SK3105051890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received messages of greetings from foreign state leaders upon his re-election as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Among them are Yasir 'Arafat, president of the state of Palestine and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation; Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September first revolution of the great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Gabonese Republic; Q. K. J. Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana; Borisav Jovic, president of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; Takako Doi, chairperson of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; Senator Rolando Brena Pantoja, president of the Executive Committee of the National Left Revolutionary Union of Peru; and Walid Junblatt, president of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon.

The messages warmly congratulated Comrade Kim Il-song upon his re-election as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and wished him greater success in his noble work of leading the Korean people.

More Foreign Leader Greetings

SK0206045590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders upon his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Among them are Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Robert G. Mugabe, first secretary and president of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front and president of the Republic of Zimbabwe; France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles; 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Presidential Council of the Republic of Yemen; Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Peter Mladenov, president of the Bulgarian People's Republic; P. Ochirbat, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic; Vaclav Havel, president of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic; Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Ali Saibou, president of the National Movement for the Society of Development and president of the Republic of Niger; and Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, king of Nepal.

The messages wholeheartedly congratulate Comrade Kim Il-song upon his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and wish him greater success in his noble work.

Greetings Messages Continue

SK0406063990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 4 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)—Party and state leaders of different countries sent messages of greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in congratulation of his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They are Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of the United Republic of Tanzania; Ranasinghe Premadasa, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka; Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia; Habyarimana Juvenal, president of the Republic of Rwanda and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda; Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Executive Committee of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front; Alvaro Cunhal, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal; Rigoberto Padilla Ruz, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Honduras; Herving Chung, chairman of the Caribbean National Movement; and Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, general secretary of the Popular Force Organised in Costa Rica.

The messages warmly congratulated Comrade Kim Il-song on his reelection as president and wished him great successes in his work for the reunification of the country and the building of a new society.

Reelection of Kim Il-song Celebrated Nationwide

Congratulatory Meetings Held

SK0106101290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)—Meetings to congratulate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song upon his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the First Session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly and carry through the tasks put forward by him in his historic policy speech were held in Mangyongdae district, Pyongyang municipality, at the Sunchon pharmaceutical factory in South Pyongan Province, in Pakchon county, North Pyongan Province and at the Hwanghae iron and steel complex.

The meetings were addressed by Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and premier of the Administration Council, Pak Nam-ki, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, leading officials of factories and enterprises and people of all walks of life.

The speakers said that the reelection of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a manifestation of the undisputed trust and intense loyalty of the entire Korean people to him and a great event of the nation which powerfully demonstrated the might of the single-hearted unity in which the whole party and the entire people rallied closely around the leader as one socio-political organism.

They noted, among other things, that the great leader has firmly built up the subject of our revolution into a most solid integral whole united in ideology and purpose in which the leader, the party and the people form a harmonious whole and strengthened and developed our party into an invincible revolutionary party capable of successfully carrying forward the cause of chuche to completion through generations under the tested leadership of the top echelon of the party. That is why the prospect of the cause of socialism in our country is optimistic and the future of the Korean revolution is bright.

The historic policy speech of the great leader is a highly important guideline that must be firmly maintained by our people in the struggle to bring the advantages of socialism in our country into fuller play and occupy a new high peak of socialism.

They called for successfully honouring the Third Seven-Year Plan by dynamically speeding up the grand march in the 1990s.

The speeches were followed by the adoption of congratulatory messages to President Kim Il-song or resolutions at the meetings.

Rallies Hail Reelection

SK0206045990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)—Rallies were held in Chollima District, Nampo Municipality, Pyoksong County, South Hwanghae Province, the Chonnaeri Cement Complex in Kangwon Province and the August 8 Mine to congratulate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and carry through the tasks set by him in his historical policy speech.

The rallies were addressed by leading officials of the local party and government bodies, administrative and economic organs and enterprises and representatives of all strata.

The speakers emphasized that the reelection of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was an expression of the unbounded loyalty of the entire Korean people to him and a grand national jubilee which powerfully demonstrated to the world the unbreakable single-hearted unity of the revolutionary ranks.

It is the unanimous aspiration and firm will of the Korean people to accomplish the Korean revolution under the leadership of the party, holding in high esteem respected Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader of our party, state and the nation for ever, the speakers said.

Stressing that the historical policy speech of the great leader is a militant banner encouraging the Korean people to the complete victory of socialism and to the accomplishment of the cause of Korea's reunification, they expressed their firm resolution to successfully carry out the tasks set by him in his policy speech.

Congratulatory messages to Comrade Kim Il-song or resolutions were adopted at the rallies.

Meetings Held Nationwide

SK0406063790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 4 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)—Meetings were held in Tongchon County, Kangwon Province, Panmun County, Kaesong Mnicipality, the Changjingang Power Station, the Songgan Forestry Station, the Munpyong Smeltery, the Yanghwa Fisheries Station and at a unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kim Sung-sik belongs to congratulate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the 1st session of the 9th Supreme People's Assembly and carry through the tasks set by him in his historical policy speech.

The speakers at the meetings said that the reelection as DPRK president of the great leader who has devoted all his life to the sacred cause of the country's liberation and its development and prosperity and led the revolutionary struggle and the construction work of the Korean people along the road of victory is an expression of the unquestioned trust of the Korean people in and unbounded loyalty to him, a great honour and happiness of the country and the nation and a grand jubilee of the entire nation.

The historical policy speech of the great leader is a programmatic guideline the Korean people should firmly adhere to in the struggle to further consolidate the victory of the Korean revolution, successfully build socialism and thus develop the revolutionary cause of chuche to a new, higher stage, they said, and stressed:

The great leader is the genius of revolution, a legendary hero and the most experienced and authoritative leader of the international revolutionary movement who has wisely led the arduous and complicated Korean revolution along a road of victory since he embarked upon the road of the revolution.

They vowed to bring about a fresh upswing in socialist construction by powerfully pressing ahead with the grand onward movement in the 1990s in the same spirit and stamina as in the post-war great chollima upswing.

Congratulatory messages to President Kim Il-song or resolutions were adopted at the meetings.

Kang Song-san Attends Rally

SK0406065590 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 30 May 90

[Excerpts] To congratulate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on being respectfully elected president of the DPRK and to thoroughly implement the tasks set forth by the great leader in his historic policy speech, a mass rally of North Hamgyong Province was held at Chongjin stadium on 29 May. [passage omitted]

The mass rally was attended by Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Workers' Party of Korea and responsible secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee; Comrade (?Kim Yong-yun), chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; local government and party organizations; administrative and economic organizations; responsible functionaries of the working organizations of working people and factories and enterprises; and heroes and those who have scored exploits. [passage omitted]

Comrade Kang Song-san delivered a speech at the meeting. [passage omitted]

Editorial Lauds Convocation of New SPA Session

SK2905010990 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 24 May 90

[NODONG SINMUN 24 May editorial: "A Historic Meeting Which Demonstrates the Revolutionary Will To Consummate the Cause of Chuche to the End Under the Leadership of the Party and the Leader"]

[Text] The First Session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] will be convened, beginning today. The whole country is now seething with an extraordinarily surging political atmosphere, and our people is filled with the burning determination to vigorously struggle for grandeur and prosperity of the Republic under the leadership of the party and the leader.

Through the recent elections of deputies to the Ninth SPA, our people vigorously demonstrated the single-hearted unity rallied around the party and the government of the Republic. Since then, they have waged the vigorous labor struggle to significantly greet the First Session of the Ninth SPA. As a result, an all-people's struggle for production increase and conservation has been vigorously waged, and, consequently, a constant innovation is being effected in all fields of socialist construction.

The First Session of the Ninth SPA is convened amid the circumstances under which all the people throughout the country are vigorously accelerating the march of the first year of the nineties—which is the era of hope and the era of struggle—, upholding the New Year's address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the decision of the 17th plenary session of the sixth party Central Committee. The convocation of the First Session of the Ninth SPA is a great felicitous event of historic significance in our people's political life and in their implementation of the revolutionary cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should firmly build the organ of power of the people so that the people's government can smoothly perform the functions as the defender of the revolution and as the administrator of society and the role as the faithful servant of the people and, at the same time, should constantly improve the work system and work method of the organ of power of the people.

Our Republic—which was founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and which has been glorified by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il—is the banner of our people's freedom and happiness and the strong weapon of the revolution and construction. The firm guarantee for expediting the complete victory of socialism and the independent reunification of the country and for achieving our people's eternal happiness and the final victory of the revolution lies precisely in constantly strengthening the Republic under the leadership of the great party. The Republic, which has traversed the road of proud victory under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, has entered a new stage of its development.

The SPA session to be convened this time will become a significant session which will further strengthen the government of our Republic in conformity with the demands of the developing revolution and which will open a more brilliant future for the fatherland and the nation. This SPA session will become a historic session which will vigorously demonstrate once again our people's invariable faith and will to consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche to the end holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem and under the leadership of the party.

The destiny and future of our people are linked as one with the Republic, and the leadership of the party and the leader is the basic factor for strengthening and developing our Republic. Therefore, for all of our people to faithfully uphold the leadership of the party and the leader with loyalty is a decisive guarantee for grandeur and prosperity of our Republic and for victory of our revolution. Vigorously advancing along the single road of chuche, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem forever and under the leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, is precisely our people's firm will and faith.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song embarked on the road of the revolution in his early days, taking upon himself the destiny of the country and the nation, and struggled, surmounting arduous trials of the revolution, and regained the divested country. Thus, he has built a powerful socialist country of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense and has provided our people with a rewarding socialist life.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has been brilliantly realizing the great leader's far-sighted plan for building the fatherland, has unfolded a unprecedented golden age of national grandeur and prosperity and, thus, has registered immortal achievements for the fatherland and the revolution.

Apart from the leadership of the great leader and the great party we cannot contemplate the fact that our people, who suffered from the destiny of bondage in the past, have become a dignified and happy people today and that our Republic is highly demonstrating to the world its might as the fatherland of chuche. This is why our people—who have deeply realized this fact through their practical lives—have cherished in their hearts as their firm faith that the road indicated by the party and the leader is precisely the road of victory and glory and are infinitely trusting in the party and the leader and upholding them with loyalty. Such faith and will of our people have become firmer along with the advance of our Republic.

The SPA session this time will become a significant occasion in vigorously demonstrating our people's firm faith and will to carry out the revolution to the end upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem and under the leadership of the party and in more firmly deepening the might of the single-hearted unity of the leader, the party, and the masses. The SPA session this time also will become a significant session which will bring about an epochal turn in vigorously demonstrating the superiority of the socialist system of chuche of our times and in accelerating the cause of socialism. The government of the Republic is the mighty weapon which consolidates and develops the socialist system of our country.

The socialist system of our country has advanced along the road of constant grandeur and prosperity and is fully demonstrating its great superiority and vitality today. Our socialism which is being developed in conformity with the specific situation of our country and with the aspirations and interests of our people is chuche-oriented socialism which is based on the great chuche idea and which is developed and consummated by the chuche idea. The socialist system of our country which is unique in its guiding ideology, guiding theory, and guiding method has most excellently embodied the independent and creative demands of the popular masses.

Our people today are enjoying a happy life to their hearts' content in all fields—political, economic, and cultural—and are advancing forward with overflowing hope and optimism toward their future.

The SPA session this time will make great contributions to demonstrating not only our people's happy life in the bosom of the Republic, but also the incomparable superiority and boundless vitality of our socialist system and to accelerating our people's great march of socialism. The SPA session will also become a historic session which will provide a firm guarantee for further strengthening the solid political and ideological unity of our people rallied around the party and the leader and the might of the main force of our revolution and for expediting the complete victory of socialism and the cause of national reunification.

On the threshold of the convocation of the First Session of the Ninth SPA which will record another brilliant chapter in the history of the Republic, all of the people are now filled with new hope and faith and dignifiedly recall the glorious road which the Republic has traversed. The history of our Republic is a proud history which has brilliantly pioneered the destinies of the fatherland and the people under the wise leadership of the party and the leader and which, thus, has provided the golden age of national grandeur and prosperity.

The government of our Republic founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song honorably defended the country's sovereignty from the infringement by the enemies of the revolution and has turned our country, which was backward for centuries, into a model country of socialism which is independent in politics, self-reliant in the economy, and self-defending in national defense. Thereby, our people, who were treated with contempt in the past because of the lack of their sovereignty, have been able to enjoy infinitely rewarding life and happiness as masters of the country in the bosom of the Republic.

The government of the Republic, defining the modeling of the whole society after the chuche idea as the historic mission of the government of the Republic, has vigorously waged the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—and has strengthened by all means the political and economic might of the country. Thus, the government of the Republic has unfolded the golden age of great national grandeur and prosperity on this land.

As the cause of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea was vigorously pushed ahead under the banner of the Republic, the appearance of the country has been completely changed and basic changes have been effected in the destiny and life of our people. Our Republic is today demonstrating its dignified appearance to the world and has numerous friends and supporters everywhere in the world.

Indeed, in our nation's history of 5,000 years we have never witnessed a time when, like today, our fatherland enjoys grandeur and prosperity and our people are proud of being a dignified people. Our people had many obstacles and trials on the course of their struggle for independence, sovereignty, and socialist construction. However, on the strength of the government of the Republic which has struggled, taking the chuche idea as the firm guiding principle, our people have been able to gallantly surmount all sorts of difficulties and trials and to victoriously carry out the struggle for serious social reforms and for creation and construction.

All victories and successes achieved in strengthening and developing our Republic and in socialist construction are entirely thanks to the tested leadership of the great leader and our party. Our people have fulfilled the vast task of socialist construction even under the situation in which the country is divided into two and has to directly confront the U.S. imperialists, the ringleaders of the world imperialists. Under such a situation, our people have been forced to surmount all sorts of trials and difficulties.

However, thanks to the wise leadership of the party and the leader our Republic has vigorously advanced along the road chosen by itself even under all trials of history which may determine the destiny of the revolution. The great leader, who took sovereignty as the basic question of the revolution, established, without delay, the government of the people after national liberation on the foundation of the noble achievements and experiences gained in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle; clearly defined the mission of the government of the Republic in conformity with the demands of the developing revolution; and wisely led the struggle for the realization of the mission.

Thanks to the excellent leadership of the respected and beloved leader who wisely led the revolution and construction by consistently adhering to the stand of chuche and by deepening the might of the main force of the revolution under the banner of the revolution the government of the Republic was able to brilliantly carry out the vast historic tasks assigned to it and, thus, to fully demonstrate its honor and dignity.

Our party, which has brilliantly embodied the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche-oriented ideology of building the government, has constantly glorified our Republic through its profound ideological and theoretical activity and energetic practice.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has clearly elucidated all theoretical and practical problems which arise in the activity of the people's government, ranging from the general duty of the government of the Republic to its function and role, and, thus, has seen to it that the people's government can outstandingly perform its mission and duty as the chuche-oriented revolutionary government.

Under the correct leadership of the party the government of the Republic today has performed its function and role as the political weapon which guarantees an independent and creative life for the popular masses and as the powerful weapon of socialist construction.

Indeed, apart from the wise leadership of the party and the leader, we can contemplate not only the invincible might of the government of our Republic and its successful leadership in the struggle for grandeur and prosperity of the fatherland and the nation, but also our people's happy socialist life and the high honor and dignity of the Republic. This is why our people are now overflowing with the infinite dignity, pride, and happiness of living and carrying out the revolution upholding in high esteem the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who have concentrated great efforts on strengthening and developing the Republic and led our people to victory.

Today, we are faced with the heavy but honorable task of positively coping with the strong tide of history, of flying the flag of victory on top of the new hill of socialist construction of the hopeful and promising nineties, and of expediting national reunification, the long-cherished national desire. To successfully achieve this task it is imperative to strengthen the government of the Republic and to constantly enhance its function and role.

Today, our people are filled with the unanimous determination to resolutely struggle under the banner of the Republic while looking ahead at a brighter future and with overflowing fighting spirit and faith. All of the people have now great expectations toward and interests in the SPA session and wish it success. At the same time, they are filled with the firm determination to vigorously accelerate the general march of the nineties according to the brilliant plan which will be elucidated in the SPA session.

Our Republic which was founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and which has been glorified by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is the cradle of our people's eternal happiness and the beacon of their hope. Let all of us firmly rally around the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, more firmly deepen and strengthen the government of the Republic, and vigorously accelerate socialist construction under the banner of the three revolutions.

Kim Il-song's Speech Inspires 'Confidence'

SK3105103990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 31 May 90

["Mankind's Cause of Chajusong, Cause of Socialism, Will Surely Emerge Victorious"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)—The policy speech of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an inspiring banner giving confidence in the cause of justice, conviction of the future and revolutionary optimism to the peoples advancing towards a new independent, peaceful and prosperous world free from all manner of domination and subjugation and aggression and war, says NODONG SINMUN in a signed article today.

It goes on:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:
"The mankind's cause of chajusong, the cause of socialism, will surely emerge victorious by overcoming obstacles and difficulties lying in the way of advance."

In his historic policy speech Comrade Kim Il-song clearly defined the characteristics of the present situation and gave a scientific exposition of the pressing problems arising in the international arena such as the nature and methods of the anti-socialist moves of imperialism, the inevitability of their bankruptcy, the necessity of the victory of socialism, the principles and methods to be maintained in the socialist construction and the ways of overcoming mistakes in it and thus clearly indicated the way of resolutely defending people's cause of chajusong, the cause of socialism, and dynamically developing it.

Imperialists continue reinforcing armaments under the cloak of "disarmament" and "detente" to attain preponderance of strength over socialism. At the same time, they bring to the fore the "peaceful transition" strategy and are craftily attempting to turn back socialism toward capitalism by disorganising it from within.

No matter how desperately they may try, they cannot hold in check the advance of people towards socialism.

The future of mankind will never belong to imperialism, and it is the truth of history that imperialism goes to ruin and socialism triumphs.

Socialism which is based on collectivism is a society that develops on principles fundamentally different from those of capitalism which is based on individualism. Therefore, it can be built only on the socialist principles and by socialist methods. What is important is that when the situation is complex and the reactionary offensive is stepped up, the revolutionary people must hold fast to the revolutionary principle and hold higher the banner of socialism.

In order to achieve mankind's cause of chajusong, the cause of socialism, it is imperative to develop international relations congenial to it, and to this end, the correct idea of foreign policy embodying its essential demand should be formulated.

The struggle for global independence is, in essence, one to establish international relations based on chajusong and make the international community democratic.

When the whole world becomes independent, the peoples of all countries can achieve an independent development of their nations and common prosperity of mankind in a free and peaceful world free from domination and subjugation, aggression and war.

Noting that the main trend of our era and the struggle for global independence require developing international relations conforming to them, the article says that what is important here is that all the countries of the world should steadfastly uphold chajusong in their external activities.

When the world people advocating chajusong check and frustrate imperialists' moves for aggression and war in firm unity, great strides will be made in the struggle for sovereignty and independence, socialism and peace, stresses the article.

Kim Il-song's Work on Party-Building Praised

SK3105105590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 31 May 90

["Precious Experience of Building Revolutionary Party of Chuche Type"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the fourth anniversary of the publication of the classical work of the great leader President Kim Il-song "Historical Experience of Building the Workers' Party of Korea" May 31, 1986).

The work comprehensively expounds all questions arising in the party building and activities—the question of nursing the historical roots of the party building and its principles, concrete methods of party work and the question of building the party under a far-reaching plan.

The article says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has said:

"If we are to develop our party as a chuche-oriented revolutionary party forever, we must adhere to the revolutionary principles of party building and implement them thoroughly in all spheres of its activity. To this end, party officials must clearly understand the historical experience of building our party."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il have always found the master key to the successful revolution and construction in strengthening the party and exerted utmost efforts to it. In this course, a new road of building a revolutionary party of our times has been paved and unique experience of building the party gained.

What is important in the historical experience of building our party clarified in the work is that a solid foundation of the party building has been laid and, on this basis, the cause of founding the party accomplished.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song nursed the sturdy historical roots of the party foundation in the course of the arduous anti-Japanese struggle. So, our party has been able to strengthen and develop into an indestructible party advancing along a road of victory, not wavering in any wind.

Also important in the historical experience of building our party is that the party building and activities have been conducted of the basis of a most correct principle of building the party, thereby consolidating the party organizationally and ideologically and enhancing its leading role.

Our party has been able to truly defend our people's right to independence and interests and advance the revolution and construction victoriously by firmly ensuring political guidance to the whole of society from the outset with main emphasis on work with man.

Particularly, our party has regarded it as the basic principle to be maintained in party building to establish the monolithic ideological system within itself, form itself into an integral whole with the masses and ensure continuity in the party building and has successfully implemented it.

Now, our people have the conviction that it is only the Workers' Party of Korea which can lead their destiny, and trust the party as the supreme leading political organisation and entrust all their destinies to it. This is a priceless success made in our party building.

What is also important in the historical experience gained in our party building is the establishment of the brilliant leadership art.

Our party created a revolutionary and popular leadership art embodying the mass line on the basis of the chuche idea and has applied it to party activities.

Of particular importance in the historical experience of building our party is that the party has been built to be the guide of socialist and communist society in a far-sighted way.

The top echelon of the party has been solidly built up, the organizational and ideological foundation of the party has been consolidated as firm as a granite and the party's guidance system firmly established so as to carry forward the party's ideas and leadership.

The successful solution of the question of inheritance in building the party is the most valuable success and a great victory in building our party.

South Korea

Further on No-Gorbachev Summit Meeting

Seoul TV Interviews No Tae-u

SK0606050090 Seoul Television Service in Korean 1200 GMT 5 Jun 90

["Exclusive Interview" with President No Tae-u by KBS anchorman Pak Song-pom in San Francisco following the ROK-USSR summit—recorded]

[Text] [Pak Song-pom] I understand that your talks with President Gorbachev lasted for a little over an hour. However, I assume that because of the historic significance of the talks you must have been under a lot of pressure.

Before anything else, I would like to ask you if you are satisfied with the results of the talks.

[President No Tae-u] As everyone knows, the talks were the first in our history. Moreover, because we are implementing our Northern Policy, I regard the talks as the greatest event [kajang kun taesakon] since the nation's founding. We now have gained the greatest fruit borne from the implementation of our Northern Policy. Therefore, I think our talks were very significant and satisfactory.

[Pak] What was the issue you discussed most deeply and intensively with President Gorbachev?

[No] Needless to say, that was the question of the Korean peninsula. Tension has not been relaxed on the Korean peninsula despite the influence exerted around the world by Gorbachev's policy of reform and openness.

I think that Gorbachev, being the figure who initiated the reforms and openness that have reached even into

East Europe, can exercise the greatest influence on North Korea. We discussed most deeply the issue of Gorbachev's best effort to urge North Korea to open up so tension can be removed, trust created, and cooperation attained between North and South Korea, and then both the North and South can co-exist and attain co-prosperity within the world community.

[Pak] What is your analysis of President Gorbachev's reason for holding summit talks with you, Mr. President, despite North Korea's opposition?

[No] I think he took many things into consideration. I understand that the issue of our talks was also raised during the U.S.-Soviet summit. I believe the Soviet side's position was that peace could be consolidated on the Korean peninsula if the Soviet Union sought to normalize relations with the ROK, in addition to its relations with North Korea, and then jointly persuaded North Korea to seek openness.

[Pak] Mr. President, what was your impression during your talks with President Gorbachev on the Soviet Union's attitude toward North Korea?

[No] The Soviet Union has maintained an alliance for a long time. Therefore, he said, the Soviet Union does not want North Korea to suffer any misfortune. This feeling is the same as my own. I do not want North Korea to suffer misfortune, either. How to make North Korea, without inflicting misery upon it, pursue change in a peaceful and orderly manner is the task confronting President Gorbachev and myself, as well as the Soviet Union and our country.

[Pak] Did you discuss the issue of a North-South summit with President Kim Il-song which you, Mr. President, have proposed many times in the past?

[No] Yes, we discussed it. I told President Gorbachev it is indeed deplorable that although I have proposed a North-South summit many times, no talks have been held thus far because of North Korean conditions—specific conditions. I earnestly asked him to see to it that the Soviet Union, because it maintains relations with North Korea, find out what North Korea's specific conditions are and attempt to remove them to create a situation in which the responsible persons in authority in North and South Korea can meet each other. He also pledged that he will make the utmost efforts.

[Pak] I know that the schedule for the establishment of ROK-Soviet diplomatic relations was not an issue discussed at the summit talks. Nevertheless, some people in our country suspect that a date for establishing diplomatic relations was envisaged during the talks. Do you think diplomatic relations will be established this year?

[No] On this issue we shared the same opinion. In particular, President Gorbachev stressed that our meeting itself meant the beginning of diplomatic relations. The work we should undertake in the future to achieve this goal is for working-level teams to put diplomatic activities and cooperation into practice respectively.

From this viewpoint, I think that because we already have entered into a course for normalizing relations, the time for a complete agreement, whether it is today or a month from now, is of no great significance.

[Pak] You, Mr. President, must be very tired. But please allow me to ask one last question. I think our Northern Policy bore great fruit on the occasion of the ROK-Soviet summit. Please tell us about your future plans in implementing the Northern Policy.

[No] I can say that we have now laid a great foundation. I think future tasks and ideas should be focused on China.

Since we failed to make North Korea open its doors, no matter how many times we knocked, we will now try to approach it via a detour through China and the Soviet Union. Therefore, China is our next goal. This goal is only a matter of time if our efforts move along according to our plans.

I am sure that when this goal is attained North Korea will open its doors and come to the table of cooperation. I firmly believe that we will thus succeed in making North Korea practically respond to the reunification plan that has been pursued by us and based on national commonwealth.

[Pak] I congratulate you on the summit and thank you for the interview.

[No] Thank you.

Summary of Discussions

SK0506074090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0539 GMT 5 Jun 90

["Following is a summary of the discussions at the summit meeting Monday between South Korean President No Tae-u and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev in San Francisco, California, presented by No's spokesman, Yi Su-chong."—YONHAP-supplied introduction]

[Text] San Francisco, Calif., June 4 (YONHAP) - 1. President No Tae-u of the Republic of Korea and President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics held the first-ever summit meeting between the two governments in the Fairmont Hotel.

At the meeting they discussed the rapidly changing global situation, stability in Northeast Asia—and in particular on the Korean peninsula, and bilateral relations between the Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union.

The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and the two leaders held a candid exchange on issues of common interest. Both presidents said they were satisfied with the meeting and described it as very beneficial.

2. President No praised president Gorbachev's new thinking and his policies of openness and reform for fundamentally changing the "Cold War" atmosphere and for helping to uphold a new order of reconciliation and cooperation among the nations of the world.

President No expressed his sincere hope that these efforts to build global peace would be fruitful and that there would be a continuation of the positive endeavors made by the United States and the Soviet Union at the summits in both Malta and Washington.

President Gorbachev, in turn, praised the South Korean people for their successful hosting of the Seoul Olympics and the contribution the Olympiad made to reconciliation between East and West. He expressed appreciation to both the Korean Government and people for the warm reception given to the Soviet Olympic delegation.

3. Both President No and President Gorbachev recognized how important it was for the new trend of openness and reconciliation to reach Northeast Asia, especially the Korean Peninsula, so that remaining Cold War confrontations could disappear and that all nations concerned could cooperate on efforts toward the establishment of peace and stability in the region.

President No and President Gorbachev agreed on the need for further efforts to reduce tension and establish peace on the Korean peninsula, which continues to face the danger of confrontation stemming from its division.

4. In view of these issues, Presidents No and Gorbachev have agreed that the effort for normalization of South Korean and Soviet relations has already begun. At the same time, they also agreed that they will make continue their efforts so that their relationship will develop into a complete diplomatic relationship, meaning full diplomatic relations, in the not-distant future.

The presidents have agreed to make joint efforts for the further development of the relationship through exchanges and cooperation in the fields of diplomacy, commerce, science and technology, and culture.

The two leaders shared the belief that by ending the long hiatus in official relations and by putting behind them the unfortunate events of the past, they could now open a new chapter in their history and, thereby, contribute to the construction of a permanent peace in Northeast Asia and the Korean peninsula. Such a peace, they agreed, would lead to the improvement of relations between South and North Korea and eventual peaceful reunification.

President Gorbachev said that today's meeting between the two leaders of South Korea and the Soviet Union implies the relations between the two countries have reached a momentous turning point. He compared the process of the maturing of Korean-Soviet relations to that of a fruit and said, "Let us ??? [as received] the maturing of the relationship in such a way as to be beneficial to everybody. Let us make efforts together to bring about the full ripening of the fruit."

5. President No and President Gorbachev agreed that the problems on the Korean peninsula should be resolved through dialogue between South and North Korea and that there should be exchanges and cooperation in various fields. President No stressed to President Gorbachev that South Korea in no way wished to see the isolation of North Korea. Nor does he want to see North Korea become an hostile adversary: Rather, South Korea wants North Korea to become a partner in cooperation.

President Gorbachev asked what the Soviet Union could do to contribute to the peace of the Korean peninsula. President No Tae-u requested that the Soviet Union make efforts so that North Korea could accept a summit between North and South Korea.

President No also requested the Soviet Union's support for efforts to convince North Korea to open up and establish relationships of friendship and cooperation with the international community.

6. Presidents No and Gorbachev agreed that the Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union should continue to promote and expand trade and economic cooperation, especially in view of their close geographical proximity and the complementary nature of their economic structures.

7. We are convinced that the summit meeting has not only been a turning point in relations between the two countries, but has also been an epoch-making event which will see an end to the cold war legacy on the Korean peninsula and will pave the way for peaceful reunification between south and North Korea.

President No and President Gorbachev agreed that their meeting today will constitute a major contribution to world peace and prosperity for mankind as well as to the bilateral relationship between the Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union.

Kim Tae-chung Gives 'High Marks'

SK0606055590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0530 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 6 (OANA-YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung gave the South Korean-Soviet summit meeting high marks Wednesday, but also urged the government to repeal the National Security Law and revise the law on the Agency for National Security Planning in order to achieve reconciliation with North Korea and eventual reunification.

Kim, head of the Party for Peace and Democracy, told reporters the summit was significant not only in that President No Tae-u and President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union agreed to establish diplomatic relations between their nations but in that it provided a turning point to end the Cold War of the last 45 years. It was a big accomplishment for South Korea to agree with the Soviet Union, a staunch ally of North Korea, to make common efforts to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, he said.

Kim said he expected the summit to have a substantial impact on economic relations.

Calling the National Security Law "a legacy of the Cold-War days," Kim urged that the law be abrogated for reconciliation with North Korea, which has persistently demanded its abolition.

He said the Government should refrain from making "reckless" promises to the Soviet Union concerning economic cooperation, pointing to reports that Seoul is considering offering 3 billion U.S. dollars in loans to Moscow.

The Korean-Soviet Summit was an epochal event for Korea, but it was not a surprise from a global point of view, Kim said.

He said the Government should not exploit the "natural diplomatic results stemming from the change in international trends" to avoid domestic reforms and silence voices calling for social justice. The opposition leader charged that the Government failed to consult the opposition on its summit diplomacy plans, informing them of set decisions while publicly claiming to be engaged in suprapartisan diplomacy.

He said his party would carry out its own diplomacy, sending a delegation to North Korea if the Government continued to exclude it from the decision-making process.

He urged North Korea to set foot on the road to openness and reconciliation and to create a foundation for reunification of the divided peninsula based on common recognition by allowing its citizens to tune in to South Korean radio and television stations.

Editorial Supports Trade, Contacts

SK0506235290 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jun 90 p 6

[Editorial: "Historic No-Gorbachev Summit"]

[Text] It is indeed an epoch-making event that Seoul and Moscow have agreed to normalize diplomatic ties, putting an end to a gap of 86 years. The agreement came in the first-ever historic summit between President No Tae-u and his Soviet counterpart Mikhail Gorbachev. The fact that the two leaders met signifies the two countries' readiness to establish formal, diplomatic ties in the near future, possibly within the year.

Though the meeting lasted for only a little more than one hour at a downtown hotel in San Francisco, No told a press conference that his talks with Mr. Gorbachev, who he said has reshaped global trends, was productive, being held in an amicable atmosphere.

Notably, No said after the talks that the Cold War ice on the Korean peninsula has begun to crack, adding that he was convinced peace and the eventual reunification of South and North Korea were inevitable. Noteworthy in this regard is the point that the two leaders also agreed it is time that the waves of openness and detente reach Northeast Asia, especially the Korean peninsula.

What must be noted is the fact that Seoul does not want Pyongyang to remain isolated as No has made clear. It is our hope that the Soviet Union will be just interested in further developing its existing links with Pyongyang as in cultivating constructive ties with Seoul. This is natural for our goal is to continue to develop peaceful coexistence, common prosperity and cooperation between the two halves of Korea pending reunification.

However, the Seoul-Moscow summit drew a sharp reaction from North Korea which has reportedly accused No of "seeking only the split of Korea." To this end, No told Gorbachev that South Korea would never seek military superiority over North Korea nor take any offensive military posture against North Korea. Also to be underlined is another of No's remarks, disclosed to the press, that he asked the Soviet leader to help lead North Korea out of its isolation and help promote cooperation and exchanges between the two halves of Korea. This is indeed appropriate in line with our overriding aspirations to reduce tension and bring forth peace on the Korean peninsula.

One major agreement reached during the summit is to further expand economic, scientific, technical exchanges and cooperation between the two countries. Apparently, Seoul is placing more emphasis on diplomatic and political improvements with Moscow, while the latter is putting the focus on their commercial and economic ties in consideration of repercussions from Pyongyang.

We are in accord on the need to boost bilateral trade and economic cooperation in such a way as to greatly accelerate the development of both economies because the two countries are not only close geographically but are also economically complementary. Korean businessmen may be interested in the development of natural resources in Siberia and other parts of the vast Soviet Union, and fishery activities in Soviet waters. In return, the Soviet Union may expect consumer goods, especially popular daily necessities, at reasonable and low prices, to be imported from South Korea, in addition to Korean investment in Soviet projects.

It takes time and process to promote binational cooperation in all fields. Accordingly, we should be more prudent, not impatient, in doing business with foreigners.

We expect the foreign ministers and working-level officials of the two countries to often meet to realize all points of agreement made by their presidents in the summit, along with private-level contacts to be stepped up in the days ahead.

'Cool-Headed' Approach Now Needed

SK0606084790 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 6 Jun 90 p 3

[Editorial: "86 Years of Severance and 65 Minutes of Meeting"]

[Text] The ROK-USSR summit in San Francisco can be summarized as a "meeting of great significance for the meeting itself." Over the past half century, the Soviet Union has never regarded our country as the state and we considered the Soviet Union as a guardian [hugyonin] of our enemy. Viewing such a state of freeze, 65 minutes of meeting between President No Tae-u and President Gorbachev itself is indeed a "great event."

Accordingly, our northern policy, the new-thinking diplomacy of the Soviet Union, and the peoples of the two nations whose relations were severed for 86 years, have now laid a foundation for seeking a common vision with Northeast Asia as our stage.

However, since diplomacy is not simply a performance for show, we should not merely remain fascinated by the dramatic nature of the San Francisco meeting. Diplomacy is reality, calculation and strategy.

At the very moment when our side was emotionally excited by the meeting, describing it as "the first historic meeting," the Soviet side applied various tactics in an attempt to give the impression that the San Francisco meeting was not "official talks" but just a "meeting." We should not overlook this. We have the impression that the Soviet side was trying to focus the meeting chiefly on economic and trade issues while attempting to deal with the meeting in a passive manner outwardly.

Needless to say, there was an obvious difference between the attitude of the Soviet side and that of our side to attach a greater importance to the meeting. Nevertheless, it seemed that the Soviet side did not want to displease North Korea unnecessarily, and has many courses to take until it reaches the final point.

Taking this into consideration, we do not want to negatively view such dilemmas that the Soviet side has. However, we should no longer attempt to attach expanded political and "imaginary" significance to this meeting, nor should we cling to emotional excitement for the "first historic meeting." Rather, we should now assume a cool-headed strategic approach to this "meeting" so that practical and concrete diplomatic success can be won. It is not desirable that we show a more hasty attitude than that of the Soviet side in pursuing various diplomatic goals, including the establishment of diplomatic relations, economic cooperation and inducement of North Korea to open up. In fact, there is no need for us to be hasty.

The issue of the establishment of diplomatic relations will naturally draw near if the necessity increases for concluding an agreement between a series of states for economic cooperation. Moreover, as for the economic cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union, it will certainly be accelerated because it is the Soviet side that needs it more urgently than we do. As for the issue of North Korea's opening, the more persistently North Korea may refuse to open, the more helpless isolation will it be driven to. Thus, time will resolve this issue.

From this standpoint, we should watch with composure how the United States, the Soviet Union, and Japan will strive to make North Korea amend its policy which hinders the embodiment of their new policies toward Northeast Asia. We should thus demonstrate our ability and help them realize this situation. What is left for the government and political circles to implement is to ensure that domestic politics that serve as the basis of foreign policy are properly carried out for further development and improvement. We should not forget that the issue of ultimate importance is honest domestic politics which make the people feel at ease.

Editorial Critical of Talk Results

SK0606105590 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 6 Jun 90 p 2

[Editorial: "Ambiguous 'Agreement' in the ROK-Soviet Summit Talks—We Must Have North Korea Participate in Breaking Up the Cold-War Structure"]

[Text] When the ROK Government announced on 31 May that President No Tae-u would hold ROK-Soviet summit talks with Gorbachev, president of the Soviet Union, in the United States, many people must have been surprised to see how rapidly the relations between the two countries had been developing. This is because they believed that, if we were to hold summit talks with the Soviet Union, with which we have no diplomatic relations, it would take much time to promote an atmosphere for such summit talks.

However, when we heard that the ROK-Soviet summit talks would be held in a few days, we wondered why the Soviet Union, which had said that it "would not establish diplomatic relations but promote economic exchange," had agreed to hastily hold summit talks and what influence the ROK-Soviet summit talks would exercise upon Northeast Asia, which is still tied to the cold-war structure.

However, when we examine the news conference which President No gave after his summit talks with President Gorbachev, it appears, at least, that there was no concrete agreement. Regarding the issue of normalizing relations between the ROK and the Soviet Union, he only said that "we agreed to develop relations between the two countries." He did not say anything about when the relations would be normalized.

Regarding the exchange of visits by the leaders of the ROK and the Soviet Union, President No said that "we agreed to invite each other at an appropriate time," and simply said that on-going economic cooperation between the ROK and the Soviet Union would continue to develop in the future.

If we sum up the ROK-Soviet summit talks in a few words, we can say that the mere fact that the heads of state of the two countries met is meaningful, and that there was no agreement on specific issues. We cannot help but say that, maybe because the leaders of the two countries, which have no diplomatic relations with each other, met for the first time or maybe because summit talks were held too early, the results of the talks fall short of the people's expectations. Such a result proves how difficult it is to discuss the Korean peninsula issue when the interests of powers are intertwined.

At this time, when the historic ROK-Soviet summit talks are over, we cannot help but closely watch how North Korea will respond to the issue of improving North-South relations and changes in the world. On 31 May, in a statement by a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, North Korea said that it did not receive any prior notice on the ROK-Soviet summit talks, and warned that, if the talks are held, "this will develop into a serious political issue linked to the issue of perpetuating division on the Korean peninsula." It was also reported that North Korea recalled its ambassador to the Soviet Union in connection with the summit talks.

It is very clear that, even though, as stipulated in the "Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance," which the Soviet Union and North Korea signed, the Soviet Union "should have prior consultations on all the important issues related to the interests of the countries," if the Soviet Union did not have prior consultations, North Korea would resist. Then, even though it was expected that North Korea would resist, why did the Soviet Union have no prior consultation? Did the Soviet Union have no reason to have consultations because it was very clear that North Korea would oppose the summit talks? There are many unanswerable questions in what the Soviet Union did to North Korea, its ally, this time. The Soviet Union has so far supplied North Korea with modern weapons and energy. However, as long as North Korea insists on political independence, that is, the "chuche idea," North Korea is not likely to change its present policies for the time being no matter how the situation in North Korea's vicinity may change. Therefore, if we are to improve North-South relations and break up the cold-war structure in the vicinity of the Korean peninsula, we must promote an atmosphere to ensure that North Korea will be able to actively participate in meetings for peacefully solving the Korean peninsula problem.

This is because it will be difficult to improve North-South relations and to alleviate tension in Northeast Asia if North Korea, a party of the dispute, is excluded.

Editorial Analyzes Results of U.S.-Soviet Talks

SK0406115890 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 4 Jun 90 P 2

[Editorial: "U.S.-Soviet Summit Has Ended"]

[Text] The U.S.-Soviet summit, which was held for four days in Washington, failed to produce such magnificent agreements that changed the course of world history as those that the two leaders produced in the Malta summit. However, the summit this time is significant in its political effect. The primary purpose of this U.S.-Soviet summit was to continue negotiations for arms reductions, which have been progressing smoothly. Gorbachev, who is faced with a more difficult domestic situation now than during the Malta summit, has reached agreement with President Bush on the basic content of START, which seeks to sharply reduce the number of strategic nuclear warheads.

However, Gorbachev's opposition to the isssue of keeping a reunified Germany within NATO, an issue directly related to the Soviet Union's national security, was too obstinate. Because of Gorbachev's obstinate opposition to the matter, the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union had to spend a lot of time discussing and negotiating the German question.

The question of the three Soviet republics off the Baltic Sea, including the Lithuanian Republic, which have tried to secede from the USSR, was also no exception. Gorbachev—who is well aware of the fact that the sphere of his political influence has sharply narrowed due to the appearance of his political rival Boris Yeltsin, the Soviet military circles that have adhered to the interests of national security, and the little progress in his economic reforms—could not make concessions in the talks.

However, during the summit talks, the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union signed various agreements, such as the trade agreement, the agreement on abolishing chemical weapons, the agreement on suspending the production of poison gas, the agreement on grain, the agreement on inspecting nuclear tests, and the agreement of cultural exchanges. Thus, they showed that the cooperative system between the two countries is very firm.

In connection with the matter of how substantially the United States should help Gorbachev with Perestroyka—one of the biggest issues to draw world attention—President Bush has expressed his intention of assistance by signing a trade agreement.

The signing of the trade agreement, which will pave the way of granting the Soviet Union most favored nation status, is linked to the Soviet Union's permission for the emigration of Soviet Jews and virtually presupposes the independence of Lithuania. Though President Bush inevitably had to be conscious of the resistance of the U.S. Congress, he has given Gorbachev, who is returning home soon, a gift by signing the agreement under the precondition of the passage of a bill for the emigration law by the Soviet Congress.

In terms of substantial interests, an international issue cannot necessarily be settled no matter how favorable the atmosphere. For this reason, it should be noted that although the Soviet Union is causing the collapse of communism, it is still a superpower and it is, without a doubt, taking into account its strategic interests in global politics when making concessions. This is confirmed by the fact that Gorbachev takes a strong position toward the military status of reunified Germany and the independence of Lithuania and that he has professed that Perestroyka is not merely for the interests of the Soviet Union, but also for the sake of the entire world.

At the U.S.-Soviet summit talks, the two leaders agreed to hold regular summit talks to maintain and strengthen the U.S.-Soviet cooperative system through an open-minded approach—the method of solving world problems on the basis of a new attitude of honest and heart-to-heart dialogue. This U.S.-Soviet cooperative system may affect our northward policy.

However, it is regrettable that little progress has been made in discussing the Afghanistan, Cambodian, Mideast, Cuban, and other regional issues. We are convinced that the problem of the Korean peninsula must have been an object of sincere discussion between the top leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union. This is another reason why we are closely watching the Korean-Soviet and Korean-U.S. summit talks.

U.S.-Soviet Summit Hoped To Help Reunification

SK0606075290 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 5 Jun 90 p 2

[Editorial: "U.S.-Soviet Summit Talks Have Cemented Trust Via Concessions—The ROK-USSR Summit Meeting, Too, Is Hoped To Help Reunification"]

[Text] The U.S.-Soviet summit talks, which have drawn the attention of the world, ended on 3 June. Unlike the Malta summit talks, in which the participants declared an end to the East-West cold war, the just-concluded summit talks, which came only 6 months after the former, seem to have only deepened mutual understanding, at least superficially, probably because of the daunting tasks facing the summit participants, who are supposed to cope with the two Germanys that are moving fast toward reunification and establish a new order in Europe.

On the issue of the stature that a reunified Germany will assume, the most important item on the agenda at the just-concluded summit talks, the United States and the Soviet Union have failed to iron out their differences in the issue of whether to allow Germany to remain in NATO or not. Where the United States stubbornly stood its ground, that Germany should remain in NATO even after it is reunified, the Soviet Union is reported to have insisted that a reunified Germany should be made neutral by forcing it subscribe simultaneously to NATO and the Warsaw Pact for the time being. Given the enormous national strength Germany will have after reunification, the side it chooses to stand on following its reunification will have enormous effect on the interests of the United States and the Soviet Union, not to mention that it will become a great factor in shaping a new order in Europe. This being the case, it is understandable that the United States and the Soviet Union could not have easily reached a compromise on that issue. As a result, the U.S. and Soviet leaders have only agreed to continue discussing the German issue in the future.

Also, the U.S. and Soviet leaders have only confirmed their agreement to conclude the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks [START] before the end of this year, as basically agreed between the two countries' foreign ministers at their meeting in Moscow last May. It was an epoch-making event that the two countries have agreed to reduce their strategic nuclear arms. However, since the two countries have agreed to reduce only 30 to 35 percent of the total number of strategic nuclear arms, they are expected to continue negotiations over the reduction of strategic nuclear arms along with talks for the reduction of conventional forces in Europe [CFE].

One of the unexpected successes that the two leaders have achieved in their summit talks is their signing of a trade agreement. The two leaders seemed to be unable to sign it until the last minute of the summit talks. The United States repeatedly said that it would not sign a trade agreement that would grant the Soviet Union most favored status unless the Soviets legislate a new law guaranteeing free travel for Soviet Jews.

However, President Bush signed the trade agreement, an agreement that will give the Soviet Union most favored nation status, permit investment and joint ventures by civilians, on condition that it would not be submitted to the U.S. Congress for ratification before the Soviet Union passes the new immigration law and in the belief that the Soviet Union would enforce the act sooner or later. President Bush seems to have signed the trade agreement in the face of opposition from Congress for the purpose of bailing out Gorbachev, who is faced with troubles due to the economic trouble in the Soviet Union, the moves by the three Baltic republics toward independence, and the election of Yeltsin as president of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. In addition to this trade agreement, the two countries' leaders have signed six other agreements, including agreements on grains exports and reduction of chemical weapons.

Although the participants in the U.S.-Soviet summit talks have failed to produce as dramatic successes as the declaration of an end to the cold war at the Malta summit talks, Presidents Bush and Gorbachev, despite their differences on such daunting issues as Germany, exchanged frank opinions and tried to understand the opposing side's stand, as revealed in their post-summit joint press conference. This in itself is a success that cannot be underestimated. It is impossible to expect the cold war structure that has continued for more than 40 years to break down because of a couple of summit talks.

We are convinced that if the two countries' leaders recover trust and confidence through their repeated meetings, we will be able to live in a new world.

It will be painful for our people to see the United States and the Soviet Union embark upon a path of tearing down the cold war structure before anybody else and march toward the era of reconciliation and reform. At a time when our people's aspirations for an early reunification of the country are growing stronger, President No Tae-u is scheduled to meet with Gorbachev in San Francisco, the United States. He is urged to make his hard-won meeting with the Soviet president an instrument in achieving national reunification.

Arbatov Interviewed on ROK-Soviet Summit

SK0306132090 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 1 June 90 p 3

["Exclusive" interview with Georgiy Arbatov, a "high-ranking adviser to President Mikhail Gorbachev on diplomatic affairs," member of the CPSU Central Committee, and director of the United States of America and Canada Institute under the USSR Academy of Sciences, by correspondent Chong Yon-chu at an unidentified hotel in Washington on 30 May]

[Text] [Chong] A very interesting news report was carried today. That is, President No Tae-u and Gorbachev, president of the Soviet Union, will hold summit talks in San Francisco on 4 June.

[Arbatov] I am very satisfied because something I had hoped for for a long time was arranged. Moreover, I myself have made efforts in this direction for a long time. This is very desirable for the mutual interests of the Soviet Union and Korea. I have so far expressed my opinion to the Soviet leadership.

[Chong] Did you discuss this matter when you were visiting Korea last October?

[Arbatov] Yes.

[Chong] What issues do you think will be discussed in the San Francisco summit talks?

[Arbatov] I think it is most important to understand each other. There were difficult times when we had no understanding of each other, were there not? Also, we have so far had to take into consideration our North Korean friends. Anyway, I think that the scheduled talks will be a very important step and a turning point in normalizing diplomatic relations between the two countries. It is too early to elaborate on the details of agenda items. However, I think that the development of diplomatic relations and a wide range of other issues will be discussed.

[Chong] When do you think Korea and the Soviet Union will normalize relations?

[Arbatov] It depends on the San Francisco summit talks.

[Chong] President Gorbachev is scheduled to visit Japan next year. Is it possible that President Gorbachev will visit Korea after visiting Japan?

[Arbatov] In view of the current relations between the two countries, such a speculation is unrealistic. However, if the relations between the two countries develop markedly as a result of the summit talks, then, I cannot completely reject the possibility of a visit to Korea after Japan.

[Chong] That means that if the relations between the two countries develop smoothly, he can visit Korea, does it not?

[Arbatov] That is right. He can.

[Chong] After the U.S.-Soviet foreign ministerial talks were concluded in Washington, Shevardnadze, Soviet minister of foreign affairs, said that, because it maintains good relations with both North and South Korea, the Soviet Union can play the role of a mediator in solving the Korean peninsula problem. What do you think?

[Arbatov] It appears that, considering the Soviet Union's relations with Korea, he expressed that optimistic view. If a breakthrough is achieved in the Soviet Union's relations with Korea and if the relations are normalized, the Soviet Union will be in a position to again look at the Korean peninsula as a whole.

[Chong] President Gorbachev has been considered a creative person who can bring an end to the Cold War and can establish a new global structure. Does President Gorbachev have new and creative proposals to solve the Korean peninsula problem?

[Arbatov] It is too early to discuss such proposals at this moment. If relations are normalized, Korea's position and policies and the situation on the Korean peninsula will be generally examined. Of course, North Korea, our close neighbor, must not be excluded from this examination.

[Chong] A North Korean delegate to a recent seminar in Washington said that he opposed the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Soviet Union because this would perpetuate division on the Korean peninsula. What do you think?

[Arbatov] I know that this has been North Korea's consistent opinion. I also know that North Korea was dissatisfied with my visit to Korea last year. However, the world has greatly changed. I believe North Korea will understand this.

[Chong] What do you think of the cross-recognition of North and South Korea by the United States and the Soviet Union?

[Arbatov] This is a scenario for solving the Korean peninsula problem. Discussions must be held on this issue and, also, on other solutions.

[Chong] Cross-recognition means that if the Soviet Union recognizes Korea, the United States must recognize North Korea. Will the Soviet Union ask the United States to do so?

[Arbatov] Each country has its own opinions and policies. Therefore, countries concerned about this issue must discuss this issue in an effort to reach a consensus. I think that this issue is negotiable.

[Chong] U.S. media recently expressed their doubts about whether, because of various difficulties, President Gorbachev will be able to stay in power for another year.

[Arbatov] No need to worry. (Arbatov laughs) He is still in a strong position.

[Chong] Does establising a market economy contradict the work of preserving communism?

[Arbatov] I do not think so. Once one starts with a model, one can change this model for the sake of social interests.

[Chong] Will perestroyka dissolve society, or not?

[Arbatov] I do not think so. I think perestroyka will lead us to a new socialism, a genuine socialism. I think that, while maintaining socialist ideas, we can introduce a market economy and adopt such models as "state capitalism."

[Chong] Boris Yeltsin was elected president of the Russian Republic. Will his election become a big burden for President Gorbachev?

[Arbatov] I wish him success. He has overcome difficult political trials. Of course, I do not think his relations with President Gorbachev will be smooth at first. However, if they consider the difficulties facing the Soviet Union, I firmly believe, they will cooperate with each other.

[Reporter's note] As the reporter was leaving his hotel room, Arbatov said: I think I will visit Korea again in October. Let us meet again in Seoul if possible. He reached out his hands for a handshake.

Talks on USSR Ties Possible by Mid-Jul

SK0606013290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0109 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 6 (OANA-YONHAP)—Negotiations between South Korea and the Soviet Union on fulfilling Monday's historic agreement between their presidents to establish full diplomatic ties could begin as early as in mid-July. Korean Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung and his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze will lead the negotiating teams and will also have one-on-one talks with each other, government sources said Wednesday.

Choe proposed on Feb. 15 that he have separate talks with his Soviet and Chinese counterparts to discuss bilateral issues.

A ranking government official said establishment of Seoul-Moscow diplomatic relations is only a matter of time now that the two presidents have agreed on diplomatic ties.

South Korea will settle the issue through normal diplomatic channels and will form a negotiating team headed by its foreign minister and including high ranking officials from the Economic Planning Board, and the Ministries of Trade and Industry, Energy and Resources, Science and Technology, and Culture, the official said.

He said Moscow had expressed a positive response to the Korean plan.

Concerning the timing of negotiations, the government wants to hold them "as soon as possible" but it might be difficult to begin the talks in early July because the 28th conference of the Soviet Communist Party is scheduled to open on July 2, he said.

He said the government was carefully considering making loans to the Soviet Union to strengthen economic cooperation but had not received a request. The matter will also be discussed along with the diplomatic relations issue, he said.

Choe Ho-chung To Go to Moscow in Jul for Talks

SK0606065190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0613 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Washington, June 5 (YONHAP)—South Korea's foreign minister will lead a delegation to Moscow in July to negotiate the opening of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union under an agreement reached in the Korea-Soviet summit on Monday.

The decision to send Choe Ho-chung to Moscow was made by Korean President No Tae-u in San Francisco, California, after his talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

The negotiating team will comprise officials from Chongwadae, Korea's presidential residence, and the Foreign, Trade and Industry, Culture, and Science and Technology Ministries.

South Korea will also seek to establish a government-level economic cooperation committee with the Soviet Union at an early date and hold its first meeting in October in one of the two capitals.

No returns Friday, and the cabinet will meet Saturday to assess the results of his talks with Gorbachev and President George Bush and to discuss follow-up measures. Ways to promote economic cooperation on the government and private levels will be discussed in the cabinet meeting.

The government plans to conclude agreements to guarantee investments, avoid double taxation and allow remittance of profits after diplomatic relations are set up.

Dissidents Accuse Soviets of Peninsula Division

SK0606000690 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jun 90 p 3

[Text] South Korean dissidents accused the Soviet Union Tuesday of contributing to a prolonged division of the Korean Peninsula for its own national interests.

Meanwhile, radical students staged scattered protests denouncing President No Tae-u's diplomacy and calling for free contacts across the heavily fortified Korean border and unification with north Korea.

In the southern opposition stronghold of Pusan, about 2,000 students fought police with firebombs and rocks outside five campuses, said Yonhap.

In a statement, a major alliance of dissident groups said historic talks between No and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in San Francisco failed to present "substantial measures" for peace between south and north Korea. (AP)

USSR To Normalize Ties Despite North

SK0606083190 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 5 Jun 90 p 1

[Report by correspondent Yi Chae-sung from San Francisco]

[Text] A well-informed diplomatic source said on 4 June that during his discussion on regional issues with President George Bush at Camp David on 2 June, Mikhail Gorbachev, president of the Soviet Union, said that "the Soviet Union will continue to make efforts to normalize its relations with the ROK, regardless of whether North Korea opposes it or not, in an effort to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula."

This source also said that, over North Korea's refusal to subscribe to the Safeguards Agreement of the International Atomic Energy Agency, President Gorbachev said, "Even though the Soviet Union has urged North Korea to subscribe to this agreement, no result has been brought about" and that President Gorbachev also added that he would personally call on North Korea to subscribe to this agreement.

Soviets Consider Role as North-South Mediator

SK0606084190 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 5 Jun 90 p 1

[Report by correspondent Song Hye-ran from the UN]

[Text] A high-ranking Soviet official said on 4 June that the Soviet Union does not expect that its relations with North Korea will be aggravated as a result of the ROK-Soviet summit talks and that, if North and South Korea ask the Soviet Union to play the role of a mediator for North-South dialogue, it will consider this.

In an interview at UN Headquarters that day, Andrey Grachev, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, said that "even though the Soviet Union will not voluntarily become a mediator for the North-South dialogue, if North and South Korea ask us to play the role of a mediator, the Soviet Union will consider such a role."

In connection with the admission into the United Nations by North and South Korea, he said that "the Soviet Union supports the United Nations' stand on universality" and that "North-South dialogue must be held first."

North-USSR Treaty of Friendship May Expire

SK0606113690 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 6 Jun 90 p 2

[Report by correspondent Pang In-chol from Tokyo]

[Text] ASAHI SHIMBUN reported on 5 June that, in connection with the ROK-Soviet summit talks, it is possible for North Korea and the Soviet Union to revoke the "Korean-Soviet [choso] Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance," a treaty on a military alliance.

This newspaper said so in a commentary on the result of the ROK-Soviet summit talks, adding that this is because the treaty itself would be meaningless if the Soviet Union establishes diplomatic relations with the ROK.

Ministries Take 'Careful' Posture Toward USSR

SK0306085490 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jun 90 p 4

[Text] Despite the much-trumpeted political significance of the Korea-Soviet Union summit talks tomorrow, the economic ministries are making rather careful approaches to bilateral economic issues, amid an unusually calm atmosphere.

They are reexamining the past and present development between the two countries' economic ties as well as new potentials but stop short of making further comments, which they think will be possible only after the outcome of the summit meeting are known.

The following is what's going on in each economic ministry on the eve of the historical summit.

Economic Planning Board: The government's top economic policymaking agency does not seem so busy at least outwardly. An EPB official said that he learned of the summit from news reports and has not received any direction and therefore, his department is just filing the related documents. Those responsible for overseas economic cooperation, however, have made no detailed comments, emerging from overnight works, and making observers wonder about EPB's role in the economic issues of the summit meeting.

Ministry of Finance: Preparations are being made on ways to boost investment in the Soviet Union and expand exports on deferred-payment basis. The financial aid from its Economic Development Cooperation Fund is not likely to be realized because the fund is originally meant for developing countries. Among the $300 million allocated for this year, $200 million has already been extended or committed.

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: Basic data are being compiled in expectation of further ties in the primary industrial areas. In view of the poor import settlement capacity of the Soviet Union, forestry and fisheries products will likely be imported in a partial barter trade, brightening the prospects in these fields, a ministry official said. Although Korea imports raw cotton, and fur materials from Moscow, the agricultural trade is expected to be of little volume, he said.

Ministry of Construction: It regards the Soviet market's potential for Korean contractors very high. The construction of railway, gas pipelines, power generation plants, dams, harbors, as well as the development of oil and gas will be promising projects in particular, an official said. The Korean contractors are negotiating for such projects as building a trade center in Nakhodka, hotel construction in Khayarovsk as well as housing construction and sports hotel repairment in other areas.

The ministry, however, believe it would take considerable time for the country to emerge as a profitable market, because of its payment problem, lack of investment guarantee and double taxation avoidance agreements, and harsh weather for construction works.

Ministry of Trade and Industry: No specific has been taken because of the systematic problems in the Soviet Union, ministry officials say. Concrete plans will be made based on the results of the scheduled visit by economic mission, an official said. He doubted about economic significance in view of low purchasing power of the Soviet people and their inefficiency.

Ministry of Energy and Resources: The basic position is to maintain bilateral energy and resources ties at the initiative of private businesses and on a commercial basis. The reported bituminous coal mining projects by Hyundai and Daesung have yet to be formally submitted to the ministry, an official said. No such applications have been made to the ministry, which is ready to positively cooperate in the project, though, he said. He complained about the exclusion of a ministry official in Korea's economic mission to Moscow in view of potential importance in bilateral energy and resource ties.

Seoul-Moscow Economic Ties To Expand

SK0306084590 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jun 90 p 6

[By staff reporter Yi Kap-su]

[Text] The No-Gorbachev summit is expected to provide a great momentum for Seoul and Moscow to expand economic ties at a rapid pace. Given this, both the Korean government and business concerns are seeking various means to promote trade and investments, while introducing advanced Soviet scientific knowledge.

In preparation for the anticipated expansion of trade between Korea and the Soviet Union, the government is seeking an agreement on the protection of investments with the Soviets at an early date and to extend financial support to Korean enterprises advancing into the Communist country, government officials said yesterday.

At the same time, the government is considering establishing an account for payment settlements at central banks of the two countries to guarantee traders' receipt of payments for their exports. Provided the payment settlement account is created at both sides' central banks, traders could settle their payments for exports or imports through their country's central bank without entangling in possible payment disputes between them, they said. At present, some Korean exporters have reportedly been suffering a Soviet delay in payments for imports from Korea.

The government is also making a strong push for the establishment of a Korean trade center in Nakhodka, Siberia, to support domestic enterprises' business operations.

Meanwhile, the government projects to create a Korea-Soviet economic cooperation committee—which will comprise high-ranking government officials, scholars, and leading businessmen—to stimulate the nation's trade with the Soviet Union.

"One of the major obstacles to Korean enterprises' advancement into the Soviet Union is that there is no systematic device needed to protect their investment," said an official. "In line with this, we are planning to expand the volume of an export insurance fund from the present 26.6 billion won to some 100 billion won," said the official on condition of anonymity.

Besides, the Korean government is considering a loan for Moscow worth $3-4 billion as a means of stimulating bilateral trade and investment. Deputy Prime Minister Yi Sung-yun said yesterday, "I understand the matter of a loan to the Soviet Union is under discussion."

Yi, concurrently minister of economic planning, did not go into the details of the loan, but said, "The Soviet Union is much more important than other East European countries, such as Hungary and Poland, and the scale of the loan will have something to do with this." Should the Korean government decide to grant a loan to

Moscow, the loan will be extended by the Korea Export-Import Bank and the nationwide commercial banks to the Soviet Union in the form of export credit financing, a government official said.

In the meantime, Korean business concerns are making preparations for their active inroads into the Soviet Union which needs the joint development of forestry, gas and coal, and daily necessities such as refrigerators, electronic goods and other consumer products. In particular, Korean construction companies plan to participate in projects in the Soviet Union in cooperation with firms from China, Japan and north Korea.

Cooperation is designed to solve problems stemming from the shortage of labor in south Korea and lack of government-level accords to protect investments.

The government may send a team to survey forest development projects in the Soviet Union, especially in Siberia. A government official predicts the Soviet Union will emerge as an important supplier of timber for construction and plywood if bilateral economic cooperation accelerates. The advantages of buying timber from Moscow include the high quality of Soviet timber and the relatively short transportation distance.

The government is also planning to exchange Korea's high technology in the fields of electronics and textiles for Soviet advanced technology in the sphere of space engineering, life engineering and medical science.

Meanwhile, the nation's financial institutions, especially banks, project to set up branch offices in Moscow and other major cities in the Soviet Union to expand their overseas business.

"It is almost certain that the Seoul-Moscow summit talks will become a catalyst for expanding economic cooperation and exchanges between the two countries. But the Korean government and business circles should carefully proceed with their projects in order to prevent ill effects which might stem from the hasty approach toward the Soviet Union," an economic expert said.

Trade Office Chief Discusses ROK-Soviet Trade

SK0506005590 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 3 Jun 90 p 2

[Report on an interview by reporter Kim Song-yong with Valeriy Nazarov, director of the Soviet Trade Representative Office in Seoul, at his office in Seoul on 1 June]

[Text] [Reporter's note] I met with Valeriy Nazarov, head of the Soviet Trade Representative Office in Seoul, on 1 June at his office in Seoul. He, 42, left for Moscow on 2 June to discuss the ROK-Soviet summit talks and economic cooperation between the two countries.

He had been very busy for Soviet Week, which opened at the Korea Exhibition Hall. On 2 June, he left for the Soviet Union aboard a Korean Air flight together with the Golanov, vice chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce.

On our side, a 24-member economic delegation led by Nam Tok-u, chairman of the Korean Traders Association, left for Moscow on the same day. This delegation will discuss measures for expanding bilateral trade and locate partners for joint ventures.

Director Nazarov asked me not to ask questions on the ROK-Soviet summit talks scheduled to be held in San Francisco on 5 June because he did not know anything about them, and said that he will answer only questions on economic cooperation because he is the director of the Soviet Trade Representative Office.

Here is a summary of this interview. [end of the reporter's note]

[Kim] Why are you suddenly leaving for Moscow on 2 June?

[Nazarov] I have no special reason. I will go to Moscow to discuss ROK-Soviet economic cooperation, which is rapidly expanding. I am also homesick because I have been in Seoul for a long time.

[Kim] Our country's economic delegation, which will also leave for Moscow on the same day you do, is likely to meet (?Sitaryan), Abalkin, and other deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers in charge of economic affairs. Is it possible to sign the investment guarantee agreement and the double-taxation prevention agreement?

[Nazarov] I do not think that this economic delegation will sign any concrete agreements. I know that it will only meet with high-ranking officials in Soviet ministries in charge of economic affairs and discuss ways to promote economic cooperation.

[Kim] During his visit to the ROK last May, Dr. Aganbegyan, an economic adviser to President Gorbachev, said that a special law will be enacted to promote the direct investment of Korean businesses. Is there any particular move in this direction by the Soviet Union?

[Nazarov] I know that the Congress of People's Deputies, the legislature of the Soviet Union, will enact the foreign capital investment protection law in the immediate future. If this law takes effect, approximately 500 companies from 50 foreign countries, including the ROK, that are directly investing in joint ventures in the Soviet Union will enjoy equal privileges and rights.

[Kim] Do you think that the foreign capital investment protection law and the investment guarantee agreement and the double-taxation prevention agreement, which will be signed between the two countries, will completely remove obstacles to ROK-Soviet trade?

[Nazarov] Signing these agreements is just a precondition for promoting trade. What is important is mutual trust and understanding. I think that, if the two countries lack mutual trust, trade volumes will not increase even after these agreements are signed. The two countries must build a framework to ensure that they will be able to easily exchange information and that businessmen will be able to easily visit the other country. Soviet Week, which opened recently, is part of the Soviet Union's efforts in this direction.

[Kim] Our Ministry of Trade and Industry predicts that the volume of trade between the two countries will increase to $2 billion in two or three years. What do you think of this?

[Nazarov] The volume of bilateral trade was $600 million in 1989, and it is estimated that the volume will reach $1 billion this year. If the volume of trade increases at this speed, it will double in two or three years, and will reach $5 billion in four to five years. If the amount of money involved in joint ventures and joint investment is accounted for, the scale of economic exchange will be very large.

[Kim] It has been rumored that in connection with the ROK-Soviet summit talks, the Soviet Government requested $5 billion in loans from our government and that our side is examining this request. What do you think of this?

[Nazarov] Who said that? I recently accompanied Vice Chairman Golanov in meetings with officials in the government and businesses. Still, I have not heard about it.

[Kim] What issues do you think will be discussed in the San Francisco summit talks on 5 June?

[Nazarov] Let us not discuss political issues. Summit talks are something that the governments of the two countries are preparing, are they not? Let us wait and see what the leaders of the two countries will discuss.

[Kim] It was learned that Dobrynin, former Soviet ambassador to the United States, who recently came to the ROK to attend the Seoul meeting of former heads of government, played a part in arranging the upcoming summit talks. What do you think of this?

[Nazarov] I am not in a position to discuss this matter, either. I stress again that I have not received any prior notice on the ROK-Soviet summit talks from my government.

Soviets Present List of Technologies for Sale

SK0506083490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0714 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (OANA-YONHAP)—The Soviet Union has presented South Korea with a list of areas for technological cooperation and items it wants to sell. Presented by Vladimir Golanov, vice president of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry, to the International Private Economic Council of Korea (IPECK) on Saturday, the list contains 100 new technologies of basic science and 25 patented technologies as well as 53 export items. Golanov was in town to attend "USSR week in Seoul," which ended Sunday.

Moscow proposed combining modern Soviet know-how with Korean production skills in internationally competitive joint ventures at the Korea-Soviet Economic Cooperation Committee meeting here in March and during last week's exhibition.

IPECK said it would pass the list along to Korean companies in order to promote technology tie-ups between the two nations. The new technologies, which include an electro-static charge generator, the "Eirescan" computer phase microscope and a device for microwave resonance therapy, were suggested by the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology, while the patented technologies were selected by Soyuz Patent, according to IPECK.

Among the 53 export items are coal, ammonium sulfate, pig iron, vodka, tractors and light automobiles.

Licensingtorg, another Soviet patent company, suggested about 400 new technologies and patent technologies for cooperation with Korean firms last November through its Korean agent, Samsung Co.

'Secret Negotiations' Underway With China

SK0406052590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0459 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 4 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and China are engaged in secret negotiations to arrange for President No Tae-u to visit Beijing during the Asian Games in September, government and ruling party sources said Monday.

The Government is taking multilateral steps to improve South Korea's relations with North Korea and China because it thinks the upcoming Korea-Soviet summit meeting will be a turning point for establishing peace and stability in Northeast Asia as well as easing tension on the Korean peninsula, they said.

It is studying an "epoch-making" plan for a conspicuous change in relations between Seoul and Beijing before the Asian Games, a high ranking Government official said. He suggested that negotiations are under way with the Chinese on establishing consular ties and No's attending the Asian Games opening ceremony. "In view of the rapidly changing situation in Northeast Asia around the Korean peninsula, China cannot stick to its policy of unilaterally supporting North Korea," said the official, who wanted not to be named.

"On the occasion of the normalization of relations between Seoul and Moscow, North Korea, which is heavily dependent on the Soviet Union in trade, military and energy fields, will show a change from its rigid attitude and relations between South Korea and China will speedily improve."

Another source said it was a "very natural international practice" for the host country of the Asian Games to invite the leaders of nations that had hosted the games or of other friendly countries. He added that the Chinese authorities are giving careful consideration to inviting the president of South Korea, which hosted the last Asiad in 1986, to attend the opening ceremony of the Beijing Asian Games.

A ruling party source said something "as shocking as the South Korean-Soviet summit meeting" will occur this year, hinting at the possibility of No's visiting China and a summit meeting between the leaders of the two Koreas.

The Government says its goal is to change the South-North Korean relationship into one of "partners for co-existence and co-prosperity" and it will make an all-out diplomatic effort to realize inter-Korean summit talks this year.

No will ask Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev during the San Francisco summit meeting to help set up a summit with Kim Il-song and will tell Gorbachev that South Korea will positively support an improvement in North Korea's relations with the United States and Japan.

Seoul also wants Pyongyang to discuss signing a non-aggression pact, promoting bilateral economic cooperation and slashing arms on the Korean peninsula.

Rumor of No Tae-u's China Visit Denied

SK0606082490 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 5 Jun 90 p 4

[From the "News Behind the News" column]

[Text] With the report on the possibility of President No Tae-u visiting China in September to attend the opening ceremony of the Asian games in Beijing on the strength of his successful ROK-USSR summit meeting repeatedly appearing in some newspapers, officials at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs vehemently denied it, arguing that "in no sense is it possible, given the current relations between Korea and China."

A high-ranking official at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said: As far as I know, the preparatory committee of the Beijing Asian games has not invited any state leaders to attend the opening ceremony, nor has it set any such plans.

He denied the report and asked: Can you imagine President No attending the opening ceremony as a member of a tourist group or in the capacity of a sports official?

Commenting on the rumor that a high-ranking special presidential envoy might be sent to China for the opening ceremony, the official said: Up until now, since last fall, a few high-level persons, including Mr Kim Pok-tong and House Speaker Pak Chun-kyu, have been to China in a private capacity. However, none of them have managed to meet with high-ranking Chinese officials during their stay in China.

He then explained that "the government has no plan to send any special envoys to China, nor is it studying such a possibility."

Nevertheless, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that "if Chongwadae or the party [Democratic Liberal Party] send special envoys of their own, it is an entirely different matter."

China Not Ready To Establish Diplomatic Ties

SK0606130990 Seoul Television Service in Korean 1200 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Report by unidentified reporter]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] XINHUA, China's government-run news agency, which, conscious of North Korea, had ignored reports on the ROK, reported on the ROK-Soviet summit talks in detail. However, in commenting on the ROK-Soviet summit talks, Liu Huaqiu, China's vice minister of foreign affairs, expressed a rather cool response yesterday. Also, citing the delicate nature of the North-South Korea problem, he stressed that it is too early to establish diplomatic relations between the ROK and China.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Mineral Resources Accord With Thailand Viewed

BK3005151590 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 30 May 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] Yet another hurdle has been passed between Malaysia and Thailand in efforts to explore oil and gas resources in overlapping border areas. Today, the two countries will sign a pact which will spell out details on how to share profits.

This is an important achievement indeed for the successful exploration of oil and gas and the Joint Development Area, JDA. In any venture between countries, one of the most crucial issues is the manner in which profits will be distributed. Therefore, the pact is a culmination of more than a decade of talks on how to deal with the riches available.

This of course refers to [word indistinct] of oil and gas of immense value in overlapping border areas. In February 1979, both countries signed a memorandum of understanding in Chiang Mai, in Thailand, to set up the JDA. Many [words indistinct] of the project, but of late, it looks as if it will be only a matter of time before the project gets off the ground. The JDA, a 7,300-km-square area off the Kelantan coast, is claimed by both countries as part of their territory. It has known oil reserves of 232 million barrels of oil and 2.5 trillion cubic feet of gas. Given such a huge amount of natural resources, both countries would naturally want to (?reap) as much profit as possible.

However, it is encouraging to note that Malaysia and Thailand have agreed to an equal share of the profits. Nevertheless, there will be other issues that would need to be ironed out. As the project has enormous economic rewards, it would be wise for both parties to resolve whatever remaining differences facing them. It is important that every single detail of the joint operation is accounted for. Whenever the proposed pact is carried out, it will be on a massive scale. Furthermore, it will be the first of its kind in the world. As such, neither party can afford differences when actual operations are under way.

It is obvious that political goal holds the key to the long-standing issue on the JDA. In this context, at least the two nations can rest assured that both prime ministers are proven promoters of national interests. Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed and Tun [Malaysian title] Chatchai meet often enough despite their tight schedule to put into effect the project as soon as possible. They have on many occasions expressed keenness in resolving the issue. An important factor that will help quicken the pace is the excellent bilateral trade ties between both countries. This can be judged from the cooperation established in other fields. They include security, tourism, construction, as well as fishing. Trade relations can only be described as being possibly at their best.

The JDA will enable trade ties to be further reinforced between the two countries. It will see the private sector of both countries getting into the act. This is a good sign and it will bring economic ties between Malaysia and Thailand to a much more meaningful level.

It may take a little while more for work to finally begin, but that does not matter. It is only a matter of time before people of both countries reap the (?games) from the joint project mooted such a long time ago.

Air Force Plans To Buy British-Built Planes

BK0506080190 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0703 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Penang, June 5 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The Royal Malaysian Air Force (RMAF) might get the British-built "Hawk 100" and "Hawk 200" jet aircraft to replace the American-made "Skyhawks" now in service.

Air Force Chief Lieutenant General Mohamed Yunus Tasi said, however, a decision to purchase the new aircraft had yet to be made by the government which recently canceled the proposed purchase of the highly-sophisticated Tornado fighter jet, also British-made. He told reporters in this northwestern Penang state Tuesday [5 June] that the Hawk, one of the best aircraft in the world, was also equipped with various sophisticated air defence systems.

Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said recently that Malaysia had to review its proposed purchase of the Tornado because of its high cost and sophistication which made it difficult to maintain.

He also said a study was being made to acquire fighter aircraft which are less expensive from Britain and he indicated that the government might opt for the Hawk.

Under a memorandum of understanding signed by Dr. Mahathir and his British counterpart, Margaret Thatcher, two years ago, Malaysia proposed to buy defense equipment worth 4,500 million ringgit (worth U.S.$1.667 billion) from Britain.

The Hawk 200 is a single-seater equipped with long-range enemy-detecting radar while the Hawk 100 is a two-seater version which can also be used for training. Mohamed Yunus said the RMAF is awaiting official word from the government to undertake the study and, if the Hawk is found suitable, the aircraft would be purchased soon.

Cambodia

Hun Sen Reportedly Sees Alliance With Sihanouk

OW0606132990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1259 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Phnom Penh government on Wednesday hinted at a military alliance between his Hanoi-installed regime and resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk against the Khmer Rouge if that Chinese-backed guerrilla group ignores the provisions of a joint communique signed between himself and Sihanouk in Tokyo. "If the Khmer Rouge continues independently, there may be a change in alliance in Cambodia," said Hun Sen at a press conference following two days of peace talks with Sihanouk.

An aide to Hun Sen clarified that the premier was referring to "an alliance against the Khmer Rouge on the battlefield." Hun Sen inked a joint communique with Sihanouk on Tuesday which outlines the steps to be taken to realize a comprehensive cease-fire, including the convening before the end of July of a Supreme National Council [SNC], with equal representation by the two rival governments.

Son Sann, conservative leader of the smallest faction in the tripartite resistance coalition, went along with the provisions of the "bipartite" agreement, but Khieu Samphan, nominal leader of the Khmer Rouge, which fields the strongest guerilla force, refused to sign anything not on a "quadripartite" basis.

"If Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann would implement the Tokyo agreement, it means the Khmer Rouge will be isolated," Hun Sen said, reflecting a viewpoint also expressed Tuesday by a senior Japanese Government source. "It would be different from the present situation in which Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann have joined hands with the Khmer Rouge against us," the 39-year-old Phnom Penh premier said.

Hun Sen denied, however, that his government's aim in signing the communique was to isolate the Khmer Rouge politically, despite the atrocities it carried out during its 1975-1979 reign in Cambodia. "Even if we oppose the return of the genocidal regime, it doesn't mean that we have to exclude the Khmer Rouge from the political process," he said. He stressed that the door is still open for the Khmer Rouge to implement the provisions of the joint communique, join the SNC to implement a ceasefire, and even to designate delegates to stand for election in the future.

He issued a call to Sihanouk, China, and Thailand, as well as Japan, to take steps to encourage the Khmer Rouge to adopt the provisions of the joint communique. He also called on China, Thailand, and Vietnam to "guarantee and endorse" the joint communique before the planned reconvenings of the United Nations Security Council and the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC), both scheduled to open in July. The three concerned countries should also "guarantee the implementation of the ceasefire once it goes into effect," Hun Sen said.

Japan, meanwhile, can also play a role along with Thailand in ensuring that the two resistance factions led by Sihanouk and Son Sann honor the provisions of the communique, he suggested. "It is a test of the big countries involved in the solution to the problems of Cambodia," said the Phnom Penh leader. Hun Sen expressed concern that Prince Sihanouk may not possess the "political courage and independence" to implement the Tokyo communique. "In that case, the Tokyo joint communique would be a useless paper," he said. As for his own government, he pledged that Phnom Penh "will implement most correctly and most sincerely whatever we have already signed."

Hun Sen noted that Sihanouk had characterized the success of the meeting through the signing of the communique as a "half moon," or a 50-percent success. "As far as I am concerned, I would consider that signature as a full moon... hidden by some clouds because a cloud can drift away and the moon can come out shining." Hun Sen said the cloud represents the "genocidal clique" of the Khmer Rouge, which he said had attempted to "destroy the peace process" in Tokyo by jockeying to gain a power of veto over any potential agreement.

The opening session of peace talks on Monday broke down after only 25 minutes, having been boycotted by Khmer Rouge nominal leader Khieu Samphan, who claimed his faction was underrepresented. Japan, which insisted the talks were a two-way exercise between the Sihanouk-led resistance coalition as a whole and the Phnom Penh regime, had alloted four seats for each side at the negotiating table, leaving the Khmer Rouge with only one seat.

Hun Sen noted that it had been predetermined that the negotiations in Tokyo would be between "two governments" and not between "four parties." "But once arriving in Tokyo, Khieu Samphan tried to break away from the government under Prince Sihanouk and constitute himself as an independent party," he said. "What I just do not understand is that within one government there was an attempt to create two or three heads of the same government," he said, adding that such an attempt is "unprecedented" in international politics. Hun Sen said the Tokyo meeting was not an attempt to "isolate" the Khmer Rouge. "Rather it was the Khmer Rouge that isolated themselves," he said.

Commentary on Khieu Samphan Boycott of Meeting

BK0506143790 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Station commentary: "Just How Elevated Does Khieu Samphan Want To Be?"]

[Text] In Tokyo on 4 June, Khieu Samphan, representative of the bloody Pol Pot gang, boycotted the bilateral meeting between Comrade Hun Sen, representative of the State of Cambodia Government, and Samdech Sihanouk, representative of the National Cambodian Government. The main point that led Khieu Samphan to boycott the meeting was the protocol procedure which barred him from being seated on the same level as Comrade Hun Sen and Samdech Sihanouk. We would like to ask Khieu Samphan, a leader of the genocidal regime, just how elevated does he want to be?

It is generally known that the current Tokyo meeting, convened at the joint initiative of Thailand and Japan, is a bilateral meeting between Comrade Hun Sen and Samdech Sihanouk. As the host, Japan has clearly stated that this is a bilateral meeting and not a quadripartite meeting. Recently, a Japanese official reiterated that the Japanese Government did not even invite Khieu Samphan to attend the meeting. Khieu Samphan, therefore, was an unwanted guest. If he was allowed to sit at the meeting as an observer or as a deputy head of Samdech Sihanouk's delegation, he should see that already as a great honor for him.

No one has yet forgotten that the failure of the first and second Jakarta informal meetings as well as that of the Paris international conference on Cambodia was the result of the presence of this very representative of the Pol Pot gang who did not tire in trying to sabotage and stalemate the talks. With his murderous nature, Khieu Samphan has never had any desire to let the Cambodian problem be settled peacefully. Subsequently, Khieu Samphan has committed political suicide by convincing public opinion little by little to reject him at one forum after another.

From the legal and moral points of view, the fact that Khieu Samphan was allowed to sit at the meeting at all certainly constitutes a major concession. Like Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and others of his close lieutenants, Khieu Samphan has already been discarded to the bottom of the trash can of history. At present, fair-minded public opinion throughout the world has demanded that these individuals be tried before an international tribunal for the crime of massacring more than 3 million Cambodians during a period of less than four years. At the same time, the governments of a number of countries, including France, Italy, Great Britain, and the United States, are reviewing their policy toward the Cambodian problem. They have voiced their decision to withdraw their support for the tripartite coalition, which has the Khmer Rouge as its backbone. Khieu Samphan and his allies are thus becoming more isolated on the international stage.

Inside the country, the Cambodian people have clearly held that, like Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan is a butcher who has slaughtered their parents, brothers, and relatives. Their hatred can never be forgotten or alleviated. For this reason, the Cambodian people earnestly demand that this group be excluded from the Cambodian solution. Our people want only a peace without Pol Pot. Khieu Samphan is not so naive that he does not understand his own status. If he called for an equal seating, it was merely an unreasonable excuse. The true intention behind Khieu Samphan's reasoning is to prevent the Cambodian problem from getting out of the impasse, whether through a partial solution or a comprehensive solution. Our people would like to tell Khieu Samphan one more time that there has been no precedent allowing a murderer to enjoy an equal status with his victims.

Officials Say Khmer Rouge Remains Unchanged

BK0506131890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1251 GMT 05 Jun 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 5 (AFP)—The Khmer Rouge had again shown its opposition to a political settlement of the Cambodian war by blocking the signing of a cease-fire agreement at negotiations in Tokyo, officials said here Tuesday [5 June]. They said the people of Phnom Penh were resentful of the impasse at the meeting Monday in Tokyo, where the parties were to sign a cease-fire pact, and that people had been hoping that the talks would lead to an end to the 11-year Cambodian conflict.

(In Tokyo late Tuesday, Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk signed a joint communique with Hun Sen, prime minister of the rival Phnom Penh government, Japanese officials said. The agreement, signed at the Japanese Government's state guesthouse, came after marathon talks to revive the Cambodian ceasefire meeting, which had broken down Monday [4 June] in the absence of the Khmer Rouge, the most powerful military faction in the tripartite Cambodian resistance. Details of the agreement were not immediately available. The two sides had been expected to sign a cease-fire.)

"We also have been too optimistic. The Khmer Rouge have not changed and they still want to impose their legitimacy," a senior bureaucrat close to the Phnom Penh leadership said. "If the situation doesn't unstick itself, it will be left to the five major powers to do it," he said, referring to the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council —Britain, France, China, the United States and Soviet Union. He stressed the need to increase pressure on China, the main backer of the Khmer Rouge guerrillas. "We will never accept a return of the Khmer Rouge to Phnom Penh. This would negate all our efforts since 1979 and the Cambodian people would not tolerate it," the official said.

The Marxist Khmer Rouge is responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians during its almost four-year reign, which ended shortly after Vietnamese troops invaded Cambodia in December 1978. It is joined in the resistance coalition with two noncommunist forces loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Prime Minister Son Sann. Phnom Penh citizens have been following closely the latest diplomatic developments and had hoped that this time it "would be for good," said members of foreign humanitarian organizations in Cambodia. "The people are really tired of war. They only hope for peace in order to live normally," a Frenchman who has lived several years in Cambodia said.

In the field, the situation appears relatively calm, especially in the west and northwest of the country where no major fighting has been reported. "Our troops are currently conducting a cleanup operation in Kompong Speu province," south of Phnom Penh, said Khieu Kanharit, editor-in-chief of the KAMPUCHEA newspaper. "In any case, with the rainy season, traditional operations are more difficult," he said. "The only concern could be with possible Khmer Rouge infiltrations, which we must absolutely contain if they occur, to prevent their gaining ground that they could not occupy during conventional fighting late last year," he added.

The Cambodian opposition launched heavy offensives in the west after Vietnam announced it had withdrawn all its troops in September. Over the last few months, the Phnom Penh army has recovered a large portion of the area it had previously lost.

Dutch Journalist Reportedly Held in Phnom Penh

BK0606004090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1840 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 5 (AFP)—Dutch journalist Hans Hamer has been detained in Phnom Penh since last Thursday for having "illegally" entered Cambodia, a reliable source said here Tuesday [5 June]. The journalist will be freed in the coming days and is being well treated, an official confirmed, adding that Mr. Hamer was "not imprisoned." He gave no further details.

Mr. Hamer, a freelance journalist, was arrested by the Phnom Penh army on May 23 in the area of Pailin in western Cambodia, where he had arrived from Thailand to do a story, and was then transferred to Phnom Penh on May 31, the source said. Pailin has been an area of frequent fighting between the Khmer Rouge, the main fighting force of the Cambodian resistance, and government troops. It is a major gem-mining area rich in precious stones and has seen heavy fighting since Vietnam announced the withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia in September. The source said that Phnom Penh authorities had reprimanded Mr. Hamer for having illegally entered the area.

Hun Sen Greets Hungarian Premier on Appointment

BK0206061490 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia, has sent a congratulatory message to His Excellency Jozsef Antall on his nomination as prime minister of the Republic of Hungary. The message notes:

On behalf of the Cambodian government and people and in my own name, I would like to extend most cordial congratulations to your excellency on your nomination as the prime minister of the Republic of Hungary. I am firmly convinced that your efforts [words indistinct] favorable to the new political, social, and economic situation in Hungary in the interests of the Hungarian people, of the solidarity, friendship, and bilateral cooperation between Cambodia and Hungary, and of peace.

Heng Samrin Sends Greetings to Yemen's Salih

BK0506122190 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1100 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Jun (SPK)—Heng Samrin, chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of State, sent warm greetings to his Yemeni counterpart, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, on the merger of the two Yemens.

In his message, the Cambodian leader expressed firm support for the aspiration of the Yemeni people, an aspiration which, in his opinion, marks an important factor in bringing progress to the country and in encouraging other Arab peoples in the struggle against the Zionists.

Phnom Penh 3d Military Region Reviews Results

BK0306043890 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] A meeting was held recently in the 3d Military Region to review the outcome of dry-season work and publicize targets for implementation throughout the 3d Military Region in the 1990 rainy season.

The meeting was presided over by Comrade Major General Chay Sangyun, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy chief of the General Political Department of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces. It was attended by the comrades party committee secretaries and deputy secretaries from various provinces and provincial and municipal units under the 3d Military Region, and the outstanding units.

Comrade Colonel Mom Saophoan, chief of the 3d Military Region's Political Department, gave a report on the outcome of the dry-season activities stressing that despite complex difficulties, cadres and combatants in all units strived to overcome obstacles and attacked the enemies resolutely, thus winning splendid achievements. The report also emphasized the successful results of the party and political work carried out throughout the 3d Military Region which has caused the ranks of cadres and party members to expand constantly with increasingly high political qualities, thus encouraging cadres, party members, and combatants to fight even more resolutely, winning one victory after another.

The participants listened to a report on military work read by Comrade Major Mau Chhem, deputy commander of the 3d Military Region, reviewing past military work, including combat command and the high sense of responsibility of cadres and combatants in all units who have firmly defended their positions, successfully launched search-and-destroy operations, effectively blocked enemy passages, and timely intercepted and smashed enemy forces, causing more seroius repeated setbacks for the enemy.

During the three-day meeting, the participants listened to the addresses of various units outstanding in combat which underlined the strengths and weaknesses to keep in mind in future combat against the enemies. Addressing the closing ceremony, Comrade Maj. Gen. Chay Sangyun exhorted all participants to pay more attention to the present maneuvers and activities of the enemies, who want to reimpose the genocidal regime on our people. He said that in addition to these enemy activities, cadres and party members in all sectors and units must always enhance the will to fight, be ready to fight, and pay particular attention to building firm Armed Forces and local, village, commune, and district administrations.

After the successful meeting, all participants led by Comrade Maj. Gen. Chay Sangyun visited the model commune of Krang Leav in Rolea P'ier District of Kompong Chhnang Province in order to learn about the livelihood of the people and the military feats of the people and militiamen throughout Krang Leav commune. Comrade Thang Sieng, chairman of the Krang Leav commune committee, spoke on the maneuvers and psychological warfare of the three enemy groups attempting to sabotage and bully the people. However, all their attempts have been smashed successively by the Armed Forces and militia units in Krang Leav commune. The comrade chairman also stressed the valiant spirit of the people in Krang Leav commune who have carried on their combat traditions, implanted since the era of struggle against French colonialism, by voluntarily sending their sons, brothers, and husbands to serve in the army and militia units in defending their localities. The participants also visited the defense line of Krang Leav commune, built by our people and militiamen.

SPK on Dry Season Battle Outcome in Kampot

BK0206130590 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1053 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 2—According to military sources, in the two days to May 27, the Cambodian Government forces wiped out 150 enemy troops and wounded 200 others, and seized a number of of war means in fighting at Svay Chek, Banteay Meanchey Province, 360 km northwest of Phnom Penh.

In this dry season, the Cambodian Government forces in Kampot Province, 150 km southwest of Phnom Penh, killed 77 enemy troops, wounded 72, and captured three others. They also destroyed 236 enemy shelters, uncovered 453 underground enemy agents, and seized six guns and a good quantity of other war materiel.

In the meantime, 56 ex-Polpotists deserted their ranks and reported themselves to the authorities in the same province. They brought along 10 firearms and a quantity of war means.

Radio Reports 111 Enemy Casualties 13-19 May

BK3105082990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] According to a national Defense Ministry report, during the period from 13 to 19 May 1990, the enemies continued to fire all types of support weapons on a number of remote regions along the borders of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provinces. Meanwhile, the enemies fired 600 rounds of artillery fire on the Treng area. During the same period, our army units actively conducted mopping-up operations against the three groups of bandits, inflicting serious losses on them. During that week, the Armed Forces of various units launched 13 successful seek-and-destroy operations against the enemies, inflicting 111 enemy casualties, including 74 killed, 33 captured, and four forced to surrender. We also seized 20 assorted weapons, two metric tons of assorted munitions, two metric tons of TNT, and other war materiel.

Battle Actions in Fourth Week of May Noted

BK0506062290 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] According to a report from the Defense Ministry, during the fourth week of May, the enemies continued firing artillery shells at a number of our positions in the western part of the country. As a matter of fact, on 23 May the enemies fired 60 shells into Treng in Ratanamondol District [Battambang Province].

In the same period, our Armed Forces on various battlefields conducted search-and-destroy operations against the enemies. They put out of action 96 enemy soldiers, including 79 killed and 17 others captured, and seized 44 assorted weapons, an ICOM field radio, 3,000 kg of rice, and a large quantity of war materiel.

Government Reports 25-27 May Combat Activities

BK0306043490 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] According to a report from Military Information Department sources, between 25 and 27 May, our Cambodian People's Armed Forces on the frontline battlefield, in close cooperation with the regional army and militia units and the support of the local people, launched sweeping operations and laid ambushes against the enemies, inflicting heavy losses on them.

On Svay Chek battlefield in Banteay Meanchey Province, our Armed Forces put out of action 350 enemies, including 150 killed and 200 wounded, and seized a large quantity of weapons and war materiel. In Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, during the same period, the combined forces of Siem Reap and Sot Nikom Districts and the 4th Military Region launched sweeping operations against the enemies in an area 14-17 kilometers northeast of Sot Nikom, killing 21 enemies and destroying 15 assorted weapons.

In Kompong Thom Province, on 25 May, following repeated defeats suffered by their groups and due to the hopelessness and weariness over their meaningless struggle, four Son Sann soldiers turned themselves in to our people's authorities, bringing along two AK's, 350 rounds of ammunition, and six grenades.

Pursat Receives 50 Tons of Rice From WFP

BK3105045790 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0402 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 31—Early this month, the World Food Program (WFP) presented 50 tons of rice as aid to the peasants of Pursat Province, 150 km northwest of Phnom Penh.

The gift was handed over to 1,033 families in Boeng Kantuot, Kompong Po, Thnaot Chum, Khna Ansa, O Sandan, Anlung Thnaot, Kbal Trach, Ansa Chambok, Chheu Tom, and Svay Sar communes, Krakor District.

Van Chhieng, standing member of the provincial Red Cross, said every year the province receives aid from a number of international and voluntary organizations, including the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the Mennonite Central Committee (MCC), and the International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity (CIDSE).

The relief has been distributed to needy families, especially the widows and invalids in remote areas.

DK Says Regrets Being 'Barred' From Talks

BK0506034790 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Press statement of the party of Democratic Kampuchea [DK], Tokyo, 4 June 1990:

1. The party of Democratic Kampuchea has come to Tokyo with the most sincere intention to officially sign, with all the other Cambodian parties, the five-point document which had been accepted and initialed separately in May by the four Cambodian parties.

2. After arriving, we thoroughly examined and discussed the arrangements of the Tokyo talks. We discussed whether it should be a bilateral meeting between the legal Cambodian National Government and the illegal administration installed in Phnom Penh by Vietnam or a meeting among the four Cambodian parties. While awaiting a solution to this matter, and as a gesture of respect for the host country, the party of Democratic Kampuchea decided to attend a luncheon organized by His Excellency Taro Nakyama, Japanese foreign minister. Following the luncheon, the discussion resumed until midnight. It is regrettable that no solution was reached on this matter.

3. The party of Democratic Kampuchea deeply and sincerely regrets that the Tokyo meeting has not paid attention to the work arrangements unanimously agreed upon and implemented by the four Cambodian parties at La Salle Saint-Claude in France in July 1989 and by the international conferences held in Paris and Jakarta. That is, it should be a meeting between the four Cambodian parties instead of a meeting between the legal Cambodian National Government and the Phnom Penh puppet administration.

Although the war in Cambodia is a war between Vietnam, the aggressor, and Cambodia, the victim, the party of Democratic Kampuchea has even agreed to hold talks with the Vietnamese-installed Phnom Penh regime. This is a generous concession made out of our policy of sincerity and goodwill to reach a fair, correct, and permanent solution to quickly bring peace back to Cambodia with 100 percent independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

4. The party of Democratic Kampuchea deeply regrets that it was barred from participation in the Tokyo talks. It should be noted that before coming to Tokyo, Hun Sen openly announced that he objected to the participation in the Tokyo talks by the party of Democratic Kampuchea and its signing of the five-point document. Such an attitude clearly shows that Hun Sen, on behalf of Vietnam, is maneuvering for pretexts to distort the true nature of the war in Cambodia and to legalize the Vietnamese puppet regime.

5. The party of Democratic Kampuchea would like to express sincere thanks to the Japanese government and people for their generous accomodations and their efforts in contributing to seeking a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

Sihanouk's Statement at Tokyo Airport Cited

BK0606074190 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Here is a report on the statement of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk made on his arrival in Tokyo, capital of Japan, on 2 June 1990:

First of all, the samdech president of Cambodia expressed high salutations and respects to the Japanese emperor and people who have had fraternal friendship and solidarity with the Cambodian people and have generously allowed the Cambodian refugees to stay in Japan. On behalf of all Cambodian patriots, the Cambodian National Government, and the Cambodian national resistance forces, the samdech expressed profound gratitude to the Japanese Diet members, journalists, associations, and people who cherish justice, peace, and freedom for their firm support of the Cambodian people in their just struggle for national liberation since 1979.

The statement said that at present, more than 40,000 Vietnamese troops armed with modern weapons and over 1 million Vietnamese immigrants are still in Cambodia. These Vietnamese immigrants have illegally settled in Cambodia and have been plundering Cambodia's national resources. Moreover, there is an inadmissible, absolutely illegal, and extremely grave modification of Cambodia's land and maritime frontier by Vietnam. This is inadmissible because it is detrimental to Cambodia and to the sole benefit of Vietnam. It is most unfortunate that all these important issues will remain unresolved following the signing of a peace agreement with Hun Sen in Tokyo, the famous capital of Japan, within the next few days. Despite this very serious situation, causing uncertainty to the future of our motherland and our race, the Cambodian national resistance forces and I have agreed to sign this agreement and, following its signing, will sincerely abide by it. We have done this out of our desire to gain peace for our people and our respect for Thailand and Japan, the two true and important friends of Cambodia. It is also our sacrifice for the cause of peace.

The samdech expressed the hope that with the assistance of Japan, Thailand, other ASEAN countries, and the UN secretary general, another Paris international conference on Cambodia will be held in the near future. He hopes Cambodia and the unfortunate Cambodian people will recover peace, their national independence, territorial integrity, and their legitimate frontier recognized internationally before 18 March 1970.

VODK on Sihanouk's Speech at Tokyo Reception

BK0606091290 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Here is a report on the speech made by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk at the reception organized in Tokyo on 2 June by Japanese Prime Minister His Excellency Toshiki Kaifu:

First of all, the samdech expressed profound thanks to the Japanese Government and people for supporting the Cambodian people in their just struggle for national liberation and recognizing the legal Cambodian National Government. He expressed thanks to Japan's contributions to seeking a fair political solution for the so-called Cambodian problem.

The samdech said: Although the so-called Cambodian problem is in fact a problem between the SRV and Cambodia, still the Cambodian national resistance forces which I head are willing to seek a solution to the so-called Cambodian problem with Hun Sen and his Vietnamese-satellite regime in Phnom Penh. This is why Norodom Sihanouk has come to Tokyo, together with the three leaders of the Cambodian national resistance forces, to attend the Tokyo meeting with Hun Sen and the delegation of the Vietnam-installed Phnom Penh regime in line with the plan sponsored by Japan and Thailand. The three leaders of the Cambodian national resistance forces are His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the Cambodian National Government and president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front; His Excellency Khieu Samphan, Cambodian vice president in charge of foreign affairs and chairman of the party of Democratic Kampuchea; and Prince Ranariddh, secretary general of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independence, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] and commander in chief of the National Army of Independent Kampuchea.

In my opinion, lasting peace can prevail in Cambodia only after Vietnam withdraws all its troops from Cambodia, returns to Cambodia its 100 percent independence and territorial integrity within the framework of its land and maritime frontier recognized internationally before Lon Nol's coup d'etat in March 1970, and gives back the right to self-determination to the Cambodian people through a democratic, free, and general election under UN supervision.

The peace accord that the Cambodian national resistance forces and I are going to sign with Hun Sen, who represents the other Cambodian side, will be sincerely respected by our Cambodian National Government and our Cambodian national resistance forces. We would also like to ask the other side to sincerely respect it inside Cambodia.

The samdech went on: In my opinion, for all parties to implement the cease-fire in Cambodia, it is necessary for the United Nations or the Paris international conference to send an effective and large international control mechanism to Cambodia. It is also necessary for UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and his permanent representative in Cambodia to have sufficient authorities to ensure that the peace process achieves maximum success.

35 Villages Northwest of Phnom Penh Said Freed

BK3005014290 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] On 21 May, our national resistance forces attacked and dismantled Vietnamese-puppet administrative networks in Tumpor Meas, Tang Kroch, and Chhba Mon communes along Prek Tnaot River adjacent to Kompong Speu Town in north Samraong Tong District on northwest Phnom Penh battlefield.

We liberated 35 villages, namely Prachiev Bat, Svay Sar, Hong Khvav Khang Lech, Peam Khne, Hong Khvav Khang Kaeut, Prey Totoeng, Toek S'oay, Bobor Bay Sra, Andong, Tang Kantuot, Trapeang Leu, Tang Khnao, Svay Andet, Krang Sdok, Sampan, Sre O, Chheuteal Khmum, Prek Chong Krang, Tang Russei, Chamka Sleng, Toek L'ak, Lpeou Pen, Champei, Koek, Thmei Ti Muoy, Thmei Ti Pi, Andong Sla, Phnhe Veng, Liep, Anlong Tham, Roka Thom, Voat Tuol Sophi, Sampeou, Kraveach, and Krang Beng. We seized 15 AK's, 23 SKS guns, and two AR-15's; we freed 85 village and commune administrators and three Cambodian soldiers.

VONADK Reports Curfew in Kompong Speu Town

BK0606040890 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Our people told the national resistance forces fighting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their lackey puppets on northwest Phnom Penh battlefield that following the 21 May sweeping attacks launched by the resistance forces, in cooperation with our village and commune militiamen and people, liberating the three communes and 35 villages along the Prek Thnaot river in the north of Kompong Speu Town, the Vietnamese enemies and the puppet quislings in Kompong Speu Town have been terribly worried and are in a mess. The Vietnamese have ordered their lackey puppets to rigorously impose martial law. Curfew is imposed in the city from 6 PM to 6 AM, and anyone caught violating the restriction will be executed summarily. [passage omitted]

VONADK Reports Raids at Svay Don Keo

BK0606032690 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 5 June 90

[Text] On 29 May, our national resistance forces raided the Svay Don Keo township [in Moung District, Battambang Province]. After one hour of fighting, we destroyed two bridges at O S'at: a 30-meter bridge on National Route 5 and a bridge on the railroad track. We liberated the following three villages: Nikom Leu, Nikom Kraom, and Bati. We killed eight and wounded 13 enemy soldiers; we destroyed 30 assorted firearms, including a DK-82 recoilless gun, an 80-mm mortar, and 28 AK's, and four field radios.

VONADK Says Townships in Sre Ambel Freed

BK0306004390 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 2 Jun 90

["Special report on attack and liberation of K'aong position and Chruoy Svay and Chi Khar Kraom townships and encirclement of Sre Ambel District seat on Kompong Som battlefield"]

[Text] In the past several days, our national resistance forces attacked the Vietnamese-puppet position defending K'aong bridge on Route 4. We totally smashed this position. This is an important position of the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets, serving as a defense line for Sre Ambel District seat.

Our national resistance forces also smashed and liberated Chruoy Svay township, adjacent to the sea. Chruoy Svay township is an important strategic township and a passage between the sea and Sre Ambel District. Our national resistance forces also liberated Chi Khar Kraom township, another important defense line of Sre Ambel District seat.

As a result of our attack and liberation of K'aong and Chruoy Svay and Chi Khar Kraom townships, the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets do not have any other strategic positions for defending Sre Ambel District seat. Thus, our national resistance forces are pushing closer to Sre Ambel District seat and are putting pressure on this district seat by launching both military and political offensives and cutting off land and sea routes to prevent the enemies from entering Sre Ambel District seat. The people in Sre Ambel District are fleeing from this district by land and sea routes.

VONADK Reports Capture of Position at Sdau

BK0606001690 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 5 Jun 90

["Special report on the attack against and destruction of the 4th Vietnamese-puppet enemy division position at Sdau, Route 10, Battambang"]

[Text] On 4 June, we launched a commando attack against eight Vietnamese enemy positions at and around Sdau, including a position of the 4th puppet division, two regimental positions, and five battalion and company positions. After a four-hour gun battle, we completely destroyed and liberated those positions. We killed 100 enemy soldiers and wounded a great many others. We destroyed 16 vehicles, including two jeeps, and several hundred firearms, including two 76-mm guns, two 37-mm guns, as well as a significant quantity of ammunition and war materiel. We seized 150 firearms, 15 ICOM radio-communication sets, some Vietnamese enemy documents and identity cards, and a quantity of war materiel. We took full control of the eight positions, including the 4th division position at Sdau.

Further Reportage on Stoung District Seat

BK0606024890 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 5 Jun 90

["Additional special report on the attack and liberation of Kompong Chen Market, the seat of Stoung District"]

[Text] On 5 June, we already reported our 4 June attack against and the liberation of Kompong Chen Market, the seat of Stoung District [Kompong Thom Province]. On 4 June, our national resistance forces also attacked and entirely liberated Sanko Township. Moreover, we completely routed all the small positions and villages temporarily occupied by the Vietnamese enemies and puppets on the stretch of National Route 6 between Sanko and Kompong Chen Market as well. By all accounts, our national resistance forces liberated the portion of the route from Kompong Kdei in Chikreng District to the junction at the Kompong Svay District seat office, as well as all the villages and communes up to the Kompong Thom provincial town.

Indonesia

Suharto on Promoting South-South Cooperation

BK0406112590 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0948 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Jakarta, June 4 (OAMA/ANTARA)—President Suharto said there is much Indonesia could give to promote South-South cooperation in such fields as food production, population activities, external debt management, and other aspects of development.

Up to now, Indonesia has helped 63 South countries in 200 projects including the training of 2000 trainees in Indonesia, the head of state said here Monday morning [4 June], commenting on the G-15 summit (of the heads of government of 15 South countries). The Indonesian assistances have been extended to countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, the president said.

In Kuala Lumpur President Suharto had a meeting with the head of government of a country who has to spend 70 per cent of its national income to pay its foreign debts. "I told him Indonesia also has a lot of debts but Indonesia adopts certain principles regarding them, namely, the debts have to be only a supplement to domestic resources, they should be in the form of long-term soft loans with a long grace period," the president said. There should also be "special assistance" as a means of overcoming difficulties arising from the changing ratios of international currencies in which the debts are given, he said.

In South-South cooperation, there should be sharing of resources. Even the sharing of information alone is already a great help, he added. In this regard, Indonesia wishes to offer what resources it has that might be needed by other South countries.

Zimbabwe's Mugabe Arrives in Bali 4 Jun

BK0406130190 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe and his delegation arrived at Ngurah Rai International Airport, Bali, this afternoon to begin a visit to Indonesia. Agriculture Minister Wardoyo and Ida Bagus Oka were on hand to welcome them. The delegation, which arrived in Bali one hour behind schedule from Kuala Lumpur, proceeded to a hotel in Kuta. Later, they observed the traditional irrigation network in [place name indistinct], 17 km to the north of Denpasar. The Zimbabwean president and his delegation were scheduled to visit a handicrafts fair at the Bali Arts Gallery in Denpasar this evening. They will attend a dinner reception to be hosted by Governor Oka tonight.

President Robert Mugabe will leave for Jakarta at 1045 tomorrow to continue his official visit in Indonesia.

ASEAN Urged To Assist in Countering NPA

BK0106053090 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 23 May 90 pp 1, 11

[Text] Jakarta, Tuesday [22 May], MERDEKA—Indonesia and the other ASEAN countries should assist the Philippine Government in crushing a rebellion being launched by the CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army] to prevent communism, which is a latent danger for Indonesia itself, from spreading.

This was stated on Tuesday morning by Ismail Hasan Metareum, general chairman of the Central Executive Council of the United Development Party, at academic panel discussions on international affairs organized by the International Forum of Indonesia [IFI] in Jakarta. The discussions focused on the continued communist threat to Third World countries despite various changes in Eastern Europe.

Ismail said that although communism appeared to have failed or was no longer popular in Eastern Europe, the situation was different in the Philippines and other parts of Asia. The changes have indeed weakened the communist movement in the Philippines. However, they are carrying out a great deal of action and exploiting issues such as poverty, corruption, and injustice—issues that are traditionally brought up by communist rebels.

Even though the CPP-NPA suffered a severe blow last year, the Filipino communists can continue to hold out thanks to their Maoist tradition. The NPA killed at least 87 people when it commemorated its 21st anniversary last March. With just 36 members at its inception, the NPA now has close to 20,000 members. They continue to pose a security threat in 63 of the 73 Philippine provinces.

According to Ismail, the CPP-NPA issue is too difficult for the Philippines to overcome alone because of the widespread international network supporting this movement. Philippine diplomatic reports say over 41 nongovernmental organizations in Japan, Europe, and North America are clandestinely aiding the CPP-NPA. They also have cash deposits in banks and are even active in stock exchange centers throughout Asia.

Several other political observers and experts such as Syafiuddin Hasibuan, Oka Jelantikalso, and M. Yusuf Ronodipuro also spoke during the IFI-organized discussions, while Samuel Pardede and S. Hardi sent their working papers.

A participant, however, said that most of their working papers did not support the argument that the communist threat against Third World countries remained serious. On the contrary, most of the working papers pointed out that communism was further declining and becoming unpopular in Eastern Europe and Asia as well. The surrender of communist rebels in Malaysia and several other cases were given as examples.

The panel discussions refer to two banners hung on the wall of the Irian Room, Hotel Indonesia where the discussions are being held. The first banner quotes remarks by Armed Forces Commander General Try Sutrisno "Communism continues to be a latent danger." The second banner reads: "NPA communism/terrorism: A threat to the Third World."

PNG Leases Transponder on Palapa Satellite

BK3105130790 Hong Kong AFP in English 1238 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Jakarta, May 31 (AFP)—Papua New Guinea has leased a transponder on Indonesia's Palapa B2P satellite for three years for television broadcasts and domestic telecommunications, press reports said here Thursday [31 May].

The transponder was leased for an annual fee of 800,000 dollars [currency not further specified] and Port Moresby planned to start using it in 1991, THE JAKARTA POST said. The contract was signed here Wednesday between the two countries' telecommunications companies. Indonesian officials said the contract could be extended for a further five years.

The Palapa B2P was launched in 1987 and is one of three Indonesian satellites ensuring communications across the archipelago.

Sutrisno on Early Appeals for Suharto Reelection

BK0106021890 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 23 May 90 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—Armed Forces Commander Gen. [General] Try Sutrisno does not seem to agree with the idea of making early appeals for President Suharto's reelection for the 1993-98 term. "This is a democratic state. So long as that matter does not violate the rules, well, go ahead. But I am only reminding (the public) that such a practice has its own time and place, and there are fixed rules for it," Gen. Try told journalists in Yogyakarta Monday [21 May].

Last September, 21 Moslem leaders from various Islamic organizations in the country issued a petition calling for Suharto's reelection. Suharto's current term ends in March 1993. The petition was leaked to the local press last month.

On March 29 this year, army Gen. [retired] Sumitro, a former chief of the now defunct Kopkamtib national security agency warned that possible threats to Indonesian political stability—especially after 1993—would come from inside the country. He said there would be no leadership crisis in the country because everything would take place "in a smooth manner." But he also said he was against the idea of announcing resolutions or petitions calling for the nomination of a president, because it would mean bypassing the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) which had the right to appoint a president. Numerous resolutions or petitions of the kind had been reported in the local press before Suharto assumed his fifth uninterrupted five-year term in March 1988.

But Try hinted Monday that it was too early for anybody to call for President Suharto's re-election because the next Indonesian president, by law, had to be elected by the next MPR which would be set up following the general elections in 1992.

Earlier in Surabaya Saturday Try said it was up to the general public to judge whether it was too early to call for Suharto's reelection. "Whether it is too early or whether it is too late is a relative matter. In a modern society it is bad to be late, but it is similarly bad to be too early." Try stressed the Indonesian Armed Forces (ABRI) "will not issue such resolutions because our duty is only to keep order."

In Yogyakarta, the ABRI commander addressed a seminar organized by the Taman Siswa educational and cultural institution in conjunction with the celebration of National Awakening Day. Lt. Gen. Harsudiono Hartas, chief of the socio-political department of the armed forces also addressed the seminar before it came to a close yesterday. He said: "As a dynamic and stabilizing factor, ABRI is ready to safeguard the nation during the second 25-year national development that will start in the sixth five-year national development plan (Repelita VI)." Repelita VI which will start in 1994, was called by President Suharto the "second phase of national awakening as Indonesia will enter the take-off state in its national development programs."

Gen. Hartas said the armed forces would maintain national security and stability to ensure the implementation of development efforts in the future. "The armed forces will also try to make Indonesians aware that national development during the take-off period is the national responsibility," he added.

As a socio-political force, ABRI would continue a two-way communication with other social forces and all Indonesian people, Hartas said. The general said ABRI along with other political forces and the Indonesian people would secure the holding of general elections in 1992 and the General Assemly of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) in 1993. He said ABRI also called on Indonesians to be selective in electing those who will represent them in the legislative body either in the central and regional levels.

Laos

Rebel Group Claims Hundreds Killed in Air Raids

BK0606005590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Jun 90 p 8

[Text] Hundreds of civilians have been killed or wounded by Lao government forces using explosives and chemicals in countless air strikes against rebel "liberated zones" in northern Laos, a top Lao rebel leader claimed. "They use the Soviet MiG-23 to bomb us, killing and wounding several hundred villagers," said the prime minister of the self-styled Revolutionary Government of Laos (RGL) Pha-Gna Outhong Souvannavong, yesterday.

Pha-Gna Outhong, who showed several pictures of what he claimed to be victims of the bombing attacks, said that several hundred people—many of them Hmong hilltribesmen—were killed in government suppression campaigns against rebel forces which began in the first two months of this year. The suppression was still going on, he claimed.

Pha-Gna Outhong, a former adviser to the late Laotian King Savang Vatthana who became prime minister of the RGL late last year, claimed that his forces were operating in many parts of Laos, mostly in the northern provinces. "Two weeks ago, we held a huge rally at Siang Loum district (opposite Thailand's Phayao Province) and proclaimed it another of our liberated zones," he said. The RGL has attracted many Laotians who used to serve as Cabinet members in the former Royal Laos Government, he claimed.

Thai Nationals Detained for Using Fake Currency

BK0606030890 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] On 29 May, border authorities operating at the Chongmek checkpoint, located in an area between Laos' Champassak Province and Thailand's Ubon Ratchathani Province, detained two Thai nationals for possessing and using counterfeit 500-kip bank notes in Lao currency for trading in Lao territory.

According to the border authorities, one of the two Thai nationals distributing the counterfeit kip bank notes in Laos is (Mr. Thongthat), 57, born in Nakhon Phanom Province. His present residence is Papap village in Khanyai Canton, Phibun Mangsahan District, Ubon Ratchathani Province. Another one is (Mr. Win Khamtoem), 44, born in Phibun Mangsahan District, now living in Nong Buali village in Nong Buali Canton, Phibun Mangsahan District, Ubon Ratchathani Province. The two Thai nationals were arrested by Lao authorities while they were illegally carrying out trading in Lao territory. The authorities have also seized tens of thousands of counterfeit 500-kip-bills as evidence for further investigation and legal proceedings.

Thai Aircraft Intrusion, 'Bad Elements' Viewed

BK0406141590 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Unattributed "article": "Let Us Resolutely Condemn a New Provocative Act Committed by Bad Elements in Thailand"]

[Text] Respected listeners: According to a report from Sayaboury Province, at 0723 [0023 GMT] on 30 May, a Thai reconnaissance plane blatantly intruded Lao airspace and fired two rockets against a Lao border defense post. Similar acts of violation of Lao airspace in the area by Thai reconnaissance planes have reportedly occurred frequently. Every time such an incident takes place, the Lao side always informs the Thai side so it can take appropriate measures to prevent similar undesirable incidents from occurring again, thereby not further violating Laos' sovereignty. Instead of halting such undesirable incidents, Thai planes still continued to more brazenly violate Lao territory to the point of firing rockets at the Lao border defense post on that day. Such an incident has more clearly exposed the true nature of the bad elements in Thailand.

The Lao and Thai peoples as well as other peoples in the world know very well that in recent years, the neighborly and friendly relations between our two peoples have been consistently restored and gradually improved each day. The official visit recently paid by Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] has served to further freshen and strengthen the brotherly relations between the two countries. The governments and officials of the two countries at various levels have also tried in every way to further strengthen our mutual understanding and trust. On 25 and 26 May, local officials from the bordering provinces of the two countries also held a joint meeting in the Nakhon Phanom provincial capital of Thailand with the aim of strengthening our mutual trust and jointly safeguarding and making the brotherly relations between the Lao and Thai people last forever. This would contribute to safeguarding peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in this region.

It is regrettable that at a time when the Lao and Thai peoples rejoice over the fruits of their improved relations, the bad elements in Thailand, who are very angry with this development, have tried to do everything to obstruct, subvert, and destroy the good bilateral relations. Everyone knows full well that these bad elements have consistently given support and fed exiled Lao reactionaries and smuggled them back into Lao territory to create disturbances among the Lao people. Whenever their exiled Lao reactionary henchmen are punished by the Lao people and Armed Forces, the bad elements in Thailand always (?employ all kinds of tricks) to render support and assistance to their lackeys, including openly committing provocative acts against the Lao Armed Forces and people.

It is clear that the provocative act committed by the bad Thai elements this time was aimed, on the one hand, at providing support to exiled Lao reactionaries who have failed to fulfill a subversive plan they were instructed to carry out and, on the other hand, at creating a confusing situation along the border area. Thus, both the Lao and Thai peoples, especially those living along the border area who have frequently become victims of the sinister designs of the bad elements in Thailand, must constantly hold aloft a sense of vigilance and resolutely condemn the new, brazen, provocative act committed by these elements. This is in order to safeguard and further develop the Lao-Thai brotherly relations.

We, the Lao Armed Forces and people, have consistently adhered to the policy of peace, friendship, and peaceful coexistence pursued by the LPDR Government. We have tried in every way to preserve a sense of mutual trust between the Lao and Thai brothers. At the same time, we will constantly hold aloft a sense of vigilance toward provocative acts committed by the bad elements in Thailand and will resolutely exercise our just right of self-defense for the sake of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country and the happiness and tranquillity of the multiethnic Lao people, thereby contributing to safeguarding the everlasting friendship and brotherly relations between Laos and Thailand.

Leaders Observe International Children's Day

Phoun Sipaseut at Meeting

BK0306104290 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Today, 1 June, is the International Children's Day. Meetings have been joyously held on this occasion at many offices, organizations, plants, factories, schools, and production bases. On Wednesday [30 May] morning, a meeting was held at the meeting hall of the Foreign Affairs Ministry to review achievements of kindergarten schools of the ministry. The participants took the opportunity to mark the International Children's Day as well. Phoun Sipaseut, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign affairs minister, also attended the meeting as an honored guest.

At the meeting, school director Mrs. Bounpheng Sipaseut read a report reviewing the school's achievements in the past year. [passage omitted]

Phoumi Vongvichit at Display

BK0106094690 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Vientiane, June 31 (KPL)—On the occasion of the International Children's Day (June 1), the Soviet Cultural Centre here and the Soviet-Lao Friendship Association yesterday jointly opened a display of children toys, pictures, dolls, paintings and pictorial magazines.

This was made in accordance to a policy of promoting child care in the country to be carried out from the period up to the year 2000.

The Lao Acting President Phoumi Vongvichit attended the opening ceremony of the display, in addition to several Lao ministers, and members of the diplomatic corps to Laos.

Leaders Send Greetings to Hungarian Counterparts

BK3005094990 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Vientiane, May 30 (KPL)—H.E. [His Excellency] Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, sent on May 25 a telegram of greetings to H.E. Joszef Antall, prime of minister of the Republic of Hungary, on his election to the post.

The Lao chairman wished the friendly relations and cooperation between Laos and Hungary be developed for the benefit of the two peoples.

On the same day, H.E. Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, also sent a telegram of the same nature to his Hungarian counterpart, H.E. Geza Jeszenszky on the occasion of his election.

Japanese Emperor Accepts Envoy's Credentials

BK0406101490 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Vientiane, June 4 (KPL)—Mr. Khamsing Saignakon, who was recently appointed new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] to Japan, presented on May 28 his credentials to Emperor Akihito of Japan, according to a news report from Tokyo.

The emperor and the new Lao ambassador discussed a series of issues involving the development of friendly relations between Laos and Japan.

Philippines

NDF Blames U.S. Intervention for Lives Lost

HK0606083190 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 6 Jun 90 pp 1, 7

[By opinion editor Paulynn P. Sicam]

[Text] Utrecht, Netherlands—The National Democratic Front [NDF] said the killing of American servicemen by the New People's Army [NPA] is the "regrettable consequence of an unjust and aggressive policy on the part of the U.S." Unless the policy stops, there is a great danger that "confrontations" will increase, it warned.

NDF spokesman Luis Jalandoni told the CHRONICLE the American people should pressure their government to stop the "aggressive and unjust policy of the Bush government" of waging a "low-intensity conflict (LIC)" against the Filipino people.

He said that the killing of two American servicemen in Angeles City on May 13 should be seen in the light of the "overall conflict between the United States and the

Philippines." The two were killed by NPA hitmen the night before the start of the exploratory talks on the U.S. bases.

Jalandoni said that U.S. policy in the Philippines "has caused so much suffering...and much loss of lives." He blamed LIC for the death of 319 children in Negros alone, and for producing over half a million internal refugees throughout the country.

The NDF spokesman pointed to other cases of American intervention. Among these are the increase in covert CIA operations in the country, the assignment of 25 American social engineering experts to the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and the joint patrols allegedly made by Philippine and U.S. troops outside Clark Air Base. "With this policy of increasing U.S. interference in the Philippines, there is the great danger that there will be more confrontations and unnecessarily, more lives lost."

Jalandoni said the NDF would intensify its call for the American people and organizations "to mount a powerful campaign to stop this aggressive and unjust policy of the Bush Administration; heed the call of such a broad sector of the population to stop this interference and intervention and withdraw troops and your bases; withdraw immediately the special operations forces which are interventionist forces; take away, investigate and find a way of getting out the 25 social engineering specialists that Jusmag [Joint U.S. Military Action Group] has given the department of National Defense for four years; stop all joint patrols outside the bases, and start showing respect for the Filipino people's rights."

While the NDF "regrets that there are American lives uselessly lost because of this aggressive policy," Jalandoni said, it is up to the American people to stop the killings.

"The earlier the American people, organizations and personalities put pressure on their government, the better," he said.

Last year, the NDF said that if President Aquino served notice on the U.S. that the bases would have to be dismantled when the present treaty expires on September 16, 1991, the communist insurgents would declare a unilateral ceasefire.

Aquino Assured of ICO Support on MNLF Issue

HK0406135490 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Italicized portions in English]

[Text] Visiting Senegalese President Abdou Diouf assured President Corazon Aquino of the support of member-states of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] against a campaign of the secessionist Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] to gain ICO membership. This was announced to newsmen by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus following a meeting between Aquino and Diouf.

Manglapus reiterated that an MNLF demand for secession of Mindanao from the Philippines is not included in the ICO agenda.

[Begin recording] [Manglapus] *As I said, there is a lot of sympathy toward the Philippine position.*

[reporter] *How did he told you?*

[Manglapus] *I cannot elaborate on that except to say he showed a lot of sympathy. [passage indistinct] He did not speak about that specifically because there is no item on the agenda of the OIC specifically regarding the MNLF.*

[reporter] *But it is known that the MNLF has made representation to the OIC for membership.* [end recording]

Manglapus also said that the 46 countries belonging to the ICO recognize the Philippines as a country with Muslim inhabitants. The bilateral talks centered on the Philippines' opposition to the MNLF demand before the ICO.

The visiting Senegalese president, who is also president of the quadripartite ministerial committee of the ICO, is to assume the presidency of the ICO at the start of the ICO conference in August.

Also raised at the talks was the issue of promoting trade between the two countries.

Diouf also expressed hope that his visit will result in more cooperation between Senegal and the Philippines.

High Court Rules on Charge Against Enrile

HK0506084390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Excerpts] The Supreme Court has issued its decision on the rebellion complexed with murder and frustrated murder case against Senate minority floorleader Juan Ponce Enrile and others. According to the decision released this morning, there is no such charge as rebellion complexed with murder.

The decision was penned by Senior Justice Andres Narvasa and supported by Associate Justices Herrera, Gutierrez, Cruz, Paras, Yangcayco, Padilla, Bidin, Sarmiento, and Regalado. Meanwhile, Justices Fernan and Feliciano commented that the case should come under review. They also urged a careful examination of the Hernandez doctrine. Meanwhile, Justice Leo Medialdia abstained and Justices Cortez and Aquino are currently on holiday. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the military prosecutor handling the case of 21 rebel military officers implicated in the December coup stated that the Supreme Court ruling against rebellion complexed with murder and frustrated murder will not affect his case against alleged coup plotters. Colonel

Arniano Disierto, chief prosecutor of the Armed Forces Judge Advocate General Services, said the Supreme Court ruling has nothing to do with the case of the rebel soldiers.

Disierto explained that the 21 rebel officers, led by Brigadier General Jose Commendador and Marcelo Blando, are facing charges of mutiny for their involvement in the December mutiny. He further said that the mutiny is not a political offense or a violation of the Articles of War. He added that the case against the military officers is different from the rebellion complexed case questioned by civilian suspects before the Supreme Court. [passage omitted]

Aquino To Respect Court's Decision

HK0506090790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 5 Jun 90

[By Dick Sinchongco]

[Text] Malacanang today announced that President Aquino will respect any decision the Supreme Court may issue in relation to a charge filed against opposition Senator Juan Ponce Enrile.

According to Presidential Spokesman Adolf Azcuna, the president will abide by the Supreme Court's decision. When asked if the government will file a motion for reconsideration, Azcuna said that is being studied as he had not seen the decision issued by the high tribunal this morning. He added a motion for reconsideration may be filed in case of an adverse decision, but if the decision is final, they may just concede to the court's ruling.

Enrile, Others on Ruling

HK0506085990 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Italicized portions in English]

[Text] Senate minority floorleader Juan Ponce Enrile claimed that justice has prevailed in the country as he hailed the Supreme Court ruling denying the existence of the crime of rebellion complexed with murder as a triumph for the Filipino nation. It will be recalled that Enrile was one of those accused of this crime for his role in the December coup attempt. He immediately filed a petition citing the Hernandez doctrine, which states that the crime of rebellion should not be combined with other common crimes like murder. The petition was favorably ruled upon by the Supreme Court.

In an interview with Senate reporters after learning about the favorable decision, Enrile said that it was heartening that the Supreme Court justices, who are all appointees of the current administration, remain true to their responsibility as upholders of the people's freedom, the Constitution, and the Republic.

[Begin Enrile recording] *It is a triumph of justice here, especially the triumph of the people. I think it is a credit to the Supreme Court of this Republic that in spite of the fact that they are all appointees of the executives of the present administration, they have remained faithful to their roles as guardians of the liberties of the people and of the Constitution of the Republic.* [end recording]

Meanwhile, Senate President Jovito Salonga said the Supreme Court decision which is favorable to the Enrile petition was long expected because the government's position was untenable.

[Begin Salonga recording] *It was expected. It was anticipated because it would take a very, very persuasive argument to overthrow a case like that of Hernandez which has been followed by all lawyers and law teachers as far back as the 1950s, I think.* [end recording]

Most senators claimed that the credit for the victory of the Enrile case should be given to the members of the high court.

In a related development, Congressman Hermogenes Concepcion disagreed with the Supreme Court's decision on the complexed rebellion case. According to Concepcion, who was once an associate justice of the Supreme Court, the decision cannot help our government's campaign to uphold democracy. He stressed that it was not fair for a lesser offense to absorb a graver offense because the guilty party will not be made to answer for their crimes under this system.

[Begin Concepcion recording] *Well, I am not in conformity with this decision. And I think that is not correct, as far as I am concerned, because to my mind, a graver offense of murder cannot be absorbed by a lesser offense of rebellion because, basically, it is one of the principles in physics, the lesser can never absorb the graver. Now in so far as the effect on the campaign of the government for peace and order in our country, this will be a serious blow because anyone engaged in rebellion can commit any crimes whatsoever—murder, robbery, rape, anything at all—and it will be absorbed by rebellion in accordance with the Supreme Court ruling. So, even public officials can be assassinated and the only offense would be a rebellion, not as serious. For instance, an attempt on the life of the president or a cabinet member, all the accused has to claim is that he is a rebel and that will be sufficient for him to claim that the offense is only rebellion and does not carry a penalty higher than 20 years. That is the consequence of that decision. And I shudder at the consequences of that decision.* [end recording]

However, if there is opposition to the decision, there are those in the Lower House who applaud it. These are members of the opposition. According to Congressman Jose Rono, while the decision cannot be regarded as a slap in the face for the government, it is a major setback for the government.

[Begin Rono recording] *It means that the Supreme Court merely upheld the Hernandez doctrine. And I think it is not to the benefit of Enrile, who is the accused in that particular case, because the law is really applicable to all* *and I think the Supreme Court, above everything else, can now stand as a defender of the law is higher than any individual. It is not a question of in favor. Whether the Supreme Court went against it, we have to yield to such decision. This is how democracy works.* [end recording]

Drilon's Statement on Ruling

HK0506092390 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0800 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Statement by Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon on Supreme Court's decision as read by Prosecutor Jorge Dy—live; in English]

[Text] The Supreme Court has spoken. It is the final arbiter of the law. As the secretary of justice, we filed the information in the Enrile case knowing full well the jurisprudence in the Hernandez case. As advocates of the law, we believed then, as we continue to believe now, that we must avail ourselves of every remedy under our legal system in order to protect the very existence of the state against those who want to destroy it.

The Department of Justice wanted no stone unturned in assiduous search for a potent and legitimate weapon that would deal more strongly and effectively with those who attempt to violently assault our democratic institutions.

The split ruling in the Hernandez case and the highly persuasive and the vehement dissent of Justice Montemayor, concurred in by three other eminent justices, presented to us strong and compelling reasons to press for a reexamination of the existing jurisprudenee on rebellion.

The adverse ruling notwithstanding, our resolute efforts to pursue with vigor the prosecution of all those involved in the December rebellion have not in any degree been diminished. We will study the decision carefully in coordination with the solicitor general, and thereafter we'll decide if a motion for a reconsideration will be filed.

Military Branch Commanders Interviewed

HK2805150490 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in English 1430 GMT 10 May 90

[Interview with Philippine Air Force commander Major General Gerardo Protacio, Philippine Army commander Major General Guillermo Flores, Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police chief Major General General Cesar Nazareno, and Philippine Navy flag officer Rear Admiral Mariano Dumancas by Jose Mari Velez, host of TV public affairs program "Velez This Week"—live]

[Text] [Velez] Let me start out with General Nazareno because Gen. Nazareno, of course, your command affects Metro Manila because you have PC [Philippine Constabulary] and INP [Integrated National Police]. And in our news tonight, we had two holdups of two banks on the same street just two hours apart. I am talking of the Far East Bank and the Boston Bank. One involved the armored van of the Far East Bank, and the other one where they entered the bank itself. In other words, I am raising this only to ask you really how the peace-and-order situation is in Metro Manila.

[Nazareno] If we just go by statistics, really Metro Manila's peace-and-order problem is not that alarming, considering always that we talk of average monthly crime rate. We are hovering in the vicinity of about 20 which is about average for a big urban center. And if you concentrate on major crimes like bank robberies [changes thought], we were in conference with Gen. Filart tonight and he is formulating something that will address this quite violent crime.

[Velez] Let me see. If I remember correctly, because there was a series of robberies and holdups of armored vans, this was supposed to have been addressed. I know you have escorts, you have all kinds of security measures. In spite of this, you still have this kind of incidents.

[Nazareno] Yes, there is really no guarantee that we in the police service can, say, prevent bank robberies per se. We are approaching this problem on two fronts: First is the preventive aspect, putting more people on the streets; and secondly, it is identifying and neutralizing the various syndicates which are engaged in these bank robberies. We are also of the suspicion—and we are working on it now—that many of these, some of these robberies, are perpetrated by those discharged soldiers. And we can possibly try to get a lead that some of these mutineers or coup plotters are on a fundraising campaign.

[Velez] Just one more question along that line. I am sure that you are going to read in the following days because they use their grenade launchers and M-14s and so on. They are going to link this either to soldiers in active service or AWOL or discharged soldiers. But one way or the other, we are going to have soldiers somehow linked to this kind of crime. What are the chances that you are going to find soldiers in something as bold, something as effective, something as advanced, technologically advanced and powerful, like this?

[Nazareno] We would like to state that, especially after the last mutiny last December, there were lots of heavy armament that got lost in that failed coup attempt. Some of them really fell into very wrong hands. And now on your question: The chances are probably great that we will have all these types that you mention. Most probable would be ex-soldiers.

[Velez] Ex-soldiers. Thank you, general. Let me ask Gen. Flores of the Army. General, you have the biggest command. Which means you have the bigger problem, both externally and internally. Let's go to the internal. Have you gotten yourself more or less, shall we say, have you gotten to know more about the internal problems in relation—I am talking in relation to a possible coup or mutiny—have you talked to your people, your commanders, and how do you feel about your situation in the Army?

[Flores] Yes, I have been going around Army units including those in the Visayas and Mindanao. I am getting the feeling that only a very small segment—actually those who were already out and those who were involved last time—were influenced by the so-called reformists. And at this moment, my objective is really to insulate the Army soldiers from these forces. I say insulate by way of looking after their problems, and in this regard, I think I am familiar with the problems because I have been there for a long time. I know the feeling. I know what they need and what they want. And I am going to continue with this program. I have started it and I am going to continue with it.

[Velez] So, tell me about this program. Is this the program your predecessor did not start, or is there any problem that you know that your predecessor did not know?

[Flores] Of course, all these problems are known, but limitation of resources or prioritization of resources is what is necessary now. We would like to have more resources to the man on the ground, more and faster. The most visible resource that the soldiers need is uniform.

[Velez] Uniform?

[Flores] Yes. Boots. I did not have a hand in the preparation of the budget for this year, but my intention now is to give them two uniforms and one pair of boots every semester starting next year. But for this year, I would like to see that they will have at least one set of uniforms. This is a gratuitous issue. This is in addition to what they regularly receive when they are re-enlisted.

[Velez] I will come back to the problem. General Protacio of the Air Force, you have the same problem or you don't have that many people in the Air Force to have this problem of uniforms and boots? What are your serious problems in the Air Force?

[Protacio] The serious problem right now is equipment, actually. They are very expensive and, maintenance-wise, we need lot of fund support. But we are able to go through with programs very simply by shuffling the equipment from one area to the other. And somehow, we are able to meet the counterinsurgency requirements or the demands of the surface forces.

In terms of uniforms, I think this problem is unique or rather common to all the services, although the priority for combat uniforms is given to the ground forces—the Army, the PC. And the Air Force somehow prioritized this toward those personnel in the field. Those in the bases behind use the normal uniforms that we use in garrison duties.

[Velez] Gen. Protacio, have you learned anything since you assumed command that you did not know before you assumed command in relation to the problems of your command?

[Protacio] Not really, because I have been active in most levels or practically all levels of Air Force operations. I have gone from the units and up to the staff level. So it is a matter of my continuing some of the programs started and given emphasis by the former commanding general. And of course, I have my own emphasis as one command to the other will differ. And I don't think there are anything new that were presented to me.

[Velez] Being a layman, can you tell us why it is that your base, Villamor, always seems to be the beginning of every coup. Why does everybody start there?

[Protacio] Well, for one thing, probably learning from what happened in Edsa [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] during the revolution. It was the Air Force which turned the tide. And knowing the importance of the air in any of these confrontations, it is always the start of all coups. The surprise is always effective on us because we do not have the kind of forces that the Army has. These special action units, we don't have them. We rely on the protection of the Army and the PC in having the bases isolated and being prevented from being surprised. In the last coup, we knew that there were units in Bonifacio, for instance, and we asked questions and we were told that they were part of the NCRDC [National Capital Region Defense Command] protection, only to find out that when they crossed the overpass, the superhighway, they were already getting hold of the lifeline of the headquarters.

[Velez] I see. When we come back, we will go to Rear Admiral Dumancas and talk about the Navy. [commercial break]

We are back with the four service commanders in the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

Rear Admiral Dumancas, of course, everybody has got a problem about funds. Everybody has a problem about resources and we are not going to solve that thing overnight.

In fact, the situation is getting worse. Our power situation is getting worse and so on and so forth.

Now, are there any particular problems that you face in the Navy, other than the usual that we have been hearing and reading about? Anything peculiar?

[Dumancas] I would like to go back to the problem of our fund. This is absolutely felt in the Navy, considering the fact that we have very old ships. We have to spend more and more for the maintenance of the ships. And so, the slight increase that we get annually in our budget is just barely sufficient to maintain our ships, considering the age and obsolescence of most of our ships.

[Velez] Now, the Navy contributed to the last coup through the Marines. Is that correct? Is the Marine attached to the Navy?

[Dumancas] Yes, it is one of the three by-commands of the Philippine Navy.

[Velez] Is there any plan to detach the Marines because, well, the little that I know about military things is that the Marines are with the Navy in the big armies of the world because they have all the ships which can move them faster than planes. But over here, since we don't have sufficient planes and sufficient ships, they really are basically ground troops, more than anything else.

[Dumancas] The Marines are basically amphibious in character, and I could hardly imagine a Marine without the Navy. So it could be best that the Marines, in order to really...[changes thought] To have that distinction of being Marines, it must be under the Navy. In fact, the Marines themselves could not imagine themselves being away from the Navy.

[Velez] They want to stay with the Navy.

[Dumancas] Yes.

[Velez] Okay. Now you have a problem with ships, old ships, not enough ships. You have three ships which are out there in the Manila Bay and you even have to remove the engines because they are using them as prison ships.

[Dumancas] These are three LSVs [expansion unknown] that we are using now as detention ships which are earmarked for major overhaul this year. And so in the meantime that we are preparing documentation of these three vessels, we are using these as detention ships.

[Velez] So, it really did not have any impact in your operations.

[Dumancas] No, not really.

[Velez] Gen. Nazareno, let me go to you. You have a huge organization or one of the oldest organizations at that, the PC, and now with the INP. And something that impacts, as I said earlier, immediately on the residents in Metro Manila because of the INP portion, though you are also involved in the insurgency front. Well, do you have any further observations on the problems that you are facing in the peace and order here?

[Nazareno] Well, as you mentioned, the PC and the INP, which is a command, really has the most impact on all the Filipinos, not only in Metro Manila but throughout the country, because we are talking of the PC and the police throughout the country as part of the command of the PC-INP. Now, going back to what we talked about earlier, about these bank robberies, it is also under our assessment now that these ex-soldiers or groups with some ex-soldiers who perpetrated some of these robberies—we cannot be very sure as we have not solved the crime yet—but from the sophistication and the power of the firearms used, including grenade launchers, these were people who were promised the heaven and the earth by the recruiters for these mutinies and failed coups. They were promised money, positions and all. Now, they did not come, and these people, getting used to having money, do not have them now. And it is the likelihood that it is now affecting the welfare or the peace and order here in Metro Manila because they have to come up with the money to sustain themselves and their other members or whoever who still believe in their code.

[Velez] That is a pretty scary prospect. You are talking about coup plotters who have not been arrested. What are we talking about here, 3,000 or something, the official figure, or probably a little more or what. But out of that, there are...how many people do you have in your ships?

[Dumancas] Right now, we have on board the three ships 477 enlisted personnel.

[Velez] Do you have any other than the generals and the colonels and so on?

[Nazareno] A little less than 200 in Camp Crame.

[Velez] Alright, that makes 677. How many do you have, Gen. Flores?

[Flores] In the Army, we have about 50, 51 officers. The enlisted personnel are distributed to the units where they are in custody.

[Velez] Anyway, give us some kind of figure all over. About 200?

[Flores] If we consider the Rangers, the Makati Rangers, there are about 500.

[Velez] That makes 1,100. Gen. Protacio, how many do you have?

[Protacio] Right now, I have about 23 officers.

[Velez] 1,200. So, how many do we have out there? About 800 or 1,200 that you categorized as ex-soldiers, desperate, who were supposed to receive money. Now, they are out of job. They have no income, but they probably have high-powered rifles. Now, as I say, that is a pretty scary prospect.

[Nazareno] Now, I do not like to scare the people of Metro Manila in particular. I am not saying that this is an overall plan of those who are still out there. The likelihood is a certain group who have no more money and is conducting this as an independent action to sustain themselves. So, it is not really something that we may have an epidemic of bank robberies. No, it is not going to be that way.

[Velez] But we had some kind of mild epidemic of escapes. Now, who has got the most escapes? This was not necessary in your command. How many people have you lost?

[Nazareno] Well, the most sensational and the most recent was Billy Bibit out of Manila City Jail.

[Velez] And have you tightened the ships that belong to the Navy?

[Nazareno] Well, out of Crame, I think it is...I am not saying that it is going to be impossible, but it is going to be very difficult to escape out of Crame.

[Velez] Let me ask... I don't know who wants to take the first crack. We have, of course, Gen. De Villa, Gen. Biazon, Secretary Ramos on the official headquarters's assessment that the possibility of another mutiny or another coup and so on. Now, other than that official line, let me ask Gen. Flores: What do you think?

[Flores] During the December coup, they were able to get units in the Army, especially the Rangers. At least they were able to influence. But right now, I don't think they can get a unit in the Army, and whatever grasp they have will be in the form of...what they did with Billy Bibit. Commando raids, lightning raids on some detention centers. Maybe some assassinations or other terroristic activities. But not as massive as that.

[Velez] Why is it that people are very uneasy about these things? Why is it we don't seem to feel so secure when we are getting these definitive assessments and statements from the highest officials?

[Flores] I would like to venture to say that this feeling is created because the perception now is that the Armed Forces is not united. But I can assert that the Army is united. The Army is loyal to the Constitution and the duly-constituted authorities. The Army soldiers will always follow the chain of command. The Army soldier is disciplined. If ever there are any not within this, it will be a small segment. Because in any organization, no matter how small it is, there are always these black sheeps and bad eggs. And therefore, we expect not everybody will be happy or satisfied with what is being given to them, with what is being presented to them. But I do feel that these perceptions should be removed because it is causing some worries among other soldiers. They are there fighting for our country and people and here comes some reports that they are suspected of planning to join some of these misadventures.

[Velez] I see. And that affects them?

[Flores] The soldiers on the ground are not affected, actually. Especially in the Visayas and Mindanao, they listen only to the radios. There are very few newspapers where they can read some of these reports of coup plots and coup attempts again. I think the soldier in the frontline is working for the government and he will always remain loyal to the government.

[Velez] Gen. Protacio, again your command is critical. A few helicopters here and there can really create so much damage and so on. Now, on our neighborhood, they did that. I mean, we were right behind the camp.

You know, occasionally when we stay calm and we sort of forget about the possibility, some officials announce a triple, quadruple, or quintuple red alert. You don't feel very comfortable with that sort of thing. And generally, what they will say is: Well, there is an increased recruitment going on. Is this a perceptible activity in your command?

[Protacio] Yes, there are reports of recruitment not only in the Air Force, but I know that this is going on on an AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines]-wide basis. But our sounding is that they are not quite effective this time. And this recruitment reported to us, it is just to pin down recruiters because there are no evidences that you can come up with.

But this triple alert, red alert, super alert—some of them are really exercises that we have to conduct ourselves just to remind our people, our soldiers that we cannot remain so comfortable all this time. And what we are doing, particularly in the Air Force, is to conduct some of these alerts, not on an Air Force-wide basis but sometimes by bases. What I am trying to do now is to prevent getting caught with all the equipments in one basket, so to speak.

[Velez] So you are dispersing them.

[Protacio] You sort of disperse them. We don't call it dispersal. We call it some kind of training operations, making pilots aware that somehow they can be dispatched at any time of the day.

The red alerts that you hear... yes, sometimes the AFP announces these, but in the case of the Air Force, we do conduct our own alerts as a matter of exercise.

[Velez] We will take a short break and come right back with our generals and admirals. [commercial break]

Since we are on the subject of the problems particularly in relation to possible mutiny, coups, Admiral Dumancas, you know that lately in the papers, radios, and television there has been a lot of talk about YOU with the capital Y, that is, the so-called Young Officers Union. Of course, some people claimed that it does not exist, but somehow it keeps issuing statements and it keeps getting reviews and analyses and so on.

Does YOU exist in the Army or in the Armed Forces or in the Navy? Would you be in a position to state?

[Dumancas] I really don't know about the existence of YOU in the other services. This is really something that baffles me because I have been talking to a lot of our junior officers and they themselves cannot really pinpoint what this YOU is all about. And it is something amorphous, if even it exists. And to me, personally, I believe this is a repackaging of the RAM [Reform the Armed Forces Movement], having been discredited in the past already.

[Velez] I see. Well, maybe it is a unit or something, but the implication they are trying to show, I think, is that it is spreading, because when you go down to a young officer, basically you are spreading it horizontally because you are bound to have more lieutenants, sergeants and captains in any armed forces.

[Dumancas] Yes, there seems to be the impression that the adherents of this organization are the young officers of the Armed Forces. And so, if you talk to the company grade officers or the middle grade officers, they themselves would not be in a position to really tell what the YOU is all about.

[Velez] Earlier, Gen. Flores was very definite, very assertive about the Army being united and it is not going to participate. Can you say the same thing about the Navy?

[Dumancas] Yes, I think so, because in the last failed coup attempt, it was true that a battalion of Marines joined the coup, but it was something that was only true because when investigated, many of the enlisted personnel said that they were misled. They were led to believe that they had to take Villamor Air Base because it has been attacked by some rebels. And again, when they marched off to Camp Aguinaldo, it was the same thing. But of course, during all this time, there was a realization that it was not so and a good number of them returned to the headquarters of the Philippine Marines.

[Velez] Where are these soldiers now, the Navy portion—which means the Marines and basically the Marines—who might have participated, whether mistakenly or otherwise, in the coup last December? Are they in your command?

[Dumancas] The Marines, as I mentioned a while back, are under the Navy.

[Velez] Yes, I know, but the ones who participated in the last coup, are they in jail? Are they in the stockade?

[Dumancas] Many of them, the enlisted personnel, are on board the LSVs. I mentioned a figure a while back, and 90 percent of this number are Marine enlisted personnel awaiting investigation, awaiting evaluation of the results of the investigation conducted on them. And the officers are, some of them are in Camp Crame detention facilities and some of them are at the (?Marina Bay).

[Velez] By the way, this matter of putting these detention prisoners on board ships, it creates a lot of difficulty for the families who may wish to visit them. How are you handling them?

[Dumancas] We have created a task force for the purpose. A task group of this task force is solely dedicated for the processing of those who would like to visit the detainees on board the ships. We do provide ferry service to take them from the shore to the ship and back to the shore.

[Velez] Gen. Nazareno, let us talk about...there is a very big issue involving your command, that is the PC-INP. And there was this problem: Which one was complaining, the PC or the INP, whatever. In other words, there is going to be this integration. Have you addressed that problem yet?

[Nazareno] The problem really came up out of two versions that came for the integration of the PC and the INP. One version came out of Congress and one came out of the Senate. The two resolved to put up a bicameral committee and they are now working on the various points of disagreements. It is something that the leaders of both houses assured us that as mandated by the Constitution, we are going to have a Philippine National Police sometime this year. But there are other issues that have not really been resolved. On matters of retirement, it is really too difficult to aggregate all the wishes and demands of everybody. Younger officers feel that the retirement should be younger so that they can come up faster. The older officers want the retirement longer so they can stay in the service longer. But I really feel that the wisdom of our representatives in both the Senate and Congress can see through this whole problem and come up with the best as a democratic system should really work.

[Velez] Are you confident that it is going to happen this year?

[Nazareno] Keeping fingers crossed...

[Velez] I am talking about the operational end because, obviously, if Congress is not finished what it is doing, then it is not going to happen. Assuming they do, will you be able to do it and is it going to be a very peaceful thing, do you think?

[Nazareno] Well, it is not something that you do overnight, really. There is a transition period built in already into the basic law: So many months to do this thing, to merge and marry the two lists of officers and enlisted men, establish seniority; another six months or the first six months for military guys like us and the members of the Constabulary to get their options, if they want to join the police or go back to the military. That is an option always given to the military guys. Then the next six months to handle certain of these matters, then the final six months to make out a smooth transition into a fully integrated national police.

[Velez] But the internal turmoil...

[Nazareno] There is going to be internal turmoil, particularly for the officers. At the lower level, some of the policemen feel that the military guys will be on top of them. At the middle level, is the other way around. But it is a whole lot of perception and reality at this stage, I must rely on the wisdom of our congressional leaders and our representatives to come up with the best solution in a democratic system.

[Velez] We could be in a lot of trouble if you depend on the wisdom of Congress, but that is just an opinion from me.

Anyway, Gen. Flores, lately we have been reading some very disturbing things where casualties of the Armed Forces are no longer one or two or three. We are reading about 20 soldiers die, 30 soldiers die, 40 soldiers die, and so on. These are huge clashes. What is going on? Is there something new? This is no longer a hit and run thing. It looks like a real battle out there.

[Flores] If you look at the record of the Armed Forces in its campaign against the insurgents and the record of the Philippine Army in particular, it will not be so alarming because for this year alone, there are, I think, only about four or five major debacles—I would say debacles because our casualties ranged from ten to fifteen and losses of firearms. And these are results of tactical blunders at lower level. And if you look at the total record of the Army right now, the Army for this year alone, since January up to yesterday, had already initiated more than 400 encounters against the NPAs [New People's Army] as against over 100 initiated by the NPA. So that is a ratio of about 1:4. Insofar as casualties are concerned, our ratio is still close to 1, overall.

[Velez] General, what I was trying to drive at is this: In other words, there have apparently been pretty big encounters. This did not used to be the case. In short, in an insurgency, these are hit and run affairs where the insurgents would not dare confront our Armed Forces. But when you are talking of casualties from 20 to 30, you have big encounters. In other words, you win in the end. But are they now able, do they now have the capacity to engage in bigger encounters?

[Flores] In some instances, they could come up with company formations, the NPAs. Just like what happened in Davao lately where there were actually two companies of the Army operating against a group of about 50. What happened there was: The company that was supposed to reach the area did not reach the area on time. It was another company that reached the area. They were going up. They did not expect what they would be meeting from the top were the NPAs. That is why they were overpowered actually.

[Velez] That was a tactical blunder.

[Flores] That was a tactical blunder on the part of, maybe, a company commander or the task force commander. But this does not happen very often. As I have said, for this year we can count about four of these. But in general, what are not reported in the papers, we have also made some big encounters resulting to death of...

[Velez] I did not go into that because, you see, that is expected. You are supposed to...

[Flores] [words indistinct] on the government side will be a good news.

[Velez] [chuckles] Well, we will take another short break and come back. [commercial break]

Let me just go back...because I only asked Admiral Dumancas about YOU, that is, the Young Officers Union. I did not get to ask Gen. Flores, Gen. Nazareno, and Gen. Protacio. What do you think? Does the YOU exist?

[Flores] I cannot categorically say that the YOU exists because even in the Army, we are only receiving reports that are not confirmed. So far, the report that I receive or the report that is on record is the identification of about four officers from the Army last 1988. And I have also asked our young officers and they are not aware of this. As has been said before by some, it is a formless organization. Even the Captain Carlos Maglalang, who is supposed to be from the First Scout Rangers Regiment, I am very sure is only a pseudonym.

[Velez] Not necessarily fictitious. But let me get something clear. In the Armed Forces, when we talk about young officers, what officers are we talking about?

[Flores] Well, young officers are Second Lieutenants, First Lieutenants, Captains, even up to Captains.

[Velez] Young captains up to lieutenants. Young majors? We don't have young generals except you people and you don't belong to YOU.

Gen. Protacio, just that particular question. What about in the Air Force?

[Protacio] We have the same observation in the Air Force. We keep hearing about it only in reports, but when you talk to the young officers, you do not get any sounding that there are really movements, positive movements among themselves. Sometimes young officers, when you talk to them seriously, they will sound like very idealistic, which is really natural of young officers and maybe people would consider that they are somehow anti-government or anti-AFP. But they are just idealistic. They are very articulate about the issues. But when it comes to following the chain of command, they do follow the chain of command when they are called to do so. And as long as we are reasonable and logical with whatever we talk to them about or discuss with them about, they do follow.

So, the YOU is something that is only read in the papers, as far as the Air Force is concerned.

[Velez] Gen. Canieso, who was the head of the NISA [National Intelligence and Security Agency] at the time of the coup and immediately after, in a statement or a testimony categorically asserted that in their assessment, which is the intelligence arm, 60, pretty close to 70 percent of the Armed Forces are sympathetic to the RAM or the rebels or the mutineers. Now, that is a very high figure, 60, 70 percent. Of course, subsequently, Gen. Canieso was relieved and we now have a new national security adviser. Other people, however, have spoken on this, and this is directed—I don't know—who wishes to take a crack at it.

Proceeding from that assessment of 60 or 70 percent, you are looking at groups which are sympathetic and obviously are not going to tell you, are not going to come out in the open and say they belong to this or that or what. But when push comes to shove, or to put it more realistically, at what happened in the Logcom [Logistics Command] where the commanding officer himself was attending briefings and meetings to meet the coup plotters when he was involved...this is how delicate the situation could be. Now, would that figure be anywhere near from what you have seen now and at the top of the command be realistic? Accurate?

[Flores] Last December, during the coup, I was the commander of the Southcom [Southern Command]. I was in touch with all the units of Southcom. In Mindanao, there are three Army divisions, that is about 32 battalions. And I did not feel...

[Velez] Give us figures, general.

[Flores] A battalion is about 600. Thirty-two, that is how many? About 18,000 to 20,000. I would say that the sympathy would come only from about two, three percent. But the sympathy actually does not really come from the soldiers themselves. The sympathy comes from some officers. I would like to mention that I felt that there was really...some of the officers in Region 10 were sympathetic. Some officers. In fact, some of them went to Mactan. About three of them. But I would not say that 60 percent are sympathetic. Even up to now.

[Velez] You also share that feeling, generals?

[Nazareno] Yes, going back to YOU. As soon as Honasan and company, these RAM mutineers and coup plotters, were exposed for what they are—as people with the simple, naked desire to grab power—they have the lost the ideological or moral basis for their own acronym of Reform the Armed Forces Movement. So, having lost that, they created a spin-off and said they have now a Young Officers Union. And as a matter of fact, that Captain Maglalang who is supposed to be a spokesman is really a fictitious...nobody exists by that name.

So, having been exposed for their desire to grab power, not to reform the Armed Forces but to grab power, they have lost their moral basis to enlist the supposed right-thinking people in the Armed Forces. And they are using the psychology that the younger officers are supposed to be idealistic. It is really the same creation only by the RAM people.

[Velez] Gen. Nazareno, what you are saying is that, or all of you in fact, is that we have no reason to be afraid of another coup. Not in the immediate future. By coup, we are talking of an attack and so on and so forth. Terrorist activities will go on and so on.

[Nazareno] In '87, there were some PC elements who joined, elements of Nueva Ecija Constabulary Command under Matillano, some elements, even some companies out of Tarlac and some out of Pampanga. But during the December attempt or the mutiny of December, the PC and the INP were solid. Almost solid, anyway. There were some elements, but you hardly heard of them. It is basically the other services, without denigrating them. So, I will speak for the PC and the INP that—including our own programs to provide more for our soldiers, giving them all fairness and justice and all equity and all the opportunities to advance themselves—there can be no threat from the PC-INP per se.

[Velez] That's great. There is none from the Army. Certainly not from the PC-INP, nor from the Navy nor from the Air Force. We are in business. Admiral Dumancas, let me ask you about the United States forces which arrived just a week before the coup, as testified to by Gen. Tadiar. And I understand they came on board ships. Twenty thousand soldiers is an awful lot of soldiers to come in place. Are you familiar with this?

[Dumancas] This was something that was reported by Gen. Tadiar to then flag officer in command, Admiral Cunanan. In fact, any arrival of forces of the United States is something that is always made known to the base commander. And in this case, it was made known to Gen. Tadiar, who is the deputy base commander, and he in turn relayed this to Admiral Cunanan, the flag officer in command then. And so this was something that was known all the while. The only thing that made it rather unusual was the size of the force which converged at one time, during that particular time, a week before the December coup. But this is something that could be coincidental, but otherwise it was not unusual for the time.

[Velez] Alright, that is in the past. Since then, has there been any unusual movement of U.S. troops in size or whatever?

[Dumancas] We have not received any news of movements or arrival.

[Velez] Well, it is worth talking about. Gen. Nazareno, this is under your overall command, the killing of Marine Sergeant Fredette in Olongapo, which is supposedly solved. Are you satisfied with how that was resolved?

[Nazareno] The last report that I got indicated this a case of murder with illegal possession of firearms and has been accepted by a judge in Olongapo City against three suspects now in custody. There were witnesses who said that they saw these people perpetrate the crime or who will testify that these people were in the vicinity of the crime and chances are could have been the perpetrators. The judge was convinced enough to accept the charges. The original charge of attempted robbery with homicide was not accepted and that was the one released in the papers today. The case was dismissed and they were ordered released [as heard].

[Velez] Because nothing was stolen.

[Nazareno] No.

[Velez] Then what was the motive?

[Nazareno] The motive was really, as far as we can establish, was attempted robbery. These three guys, thrown out of a gambling place, went out to look for money and it just happened that they say they will hit any American. They held up the American, and the American somehow resisted—Sergeant Fredette—and the poor guy, who was not really a robber per se, panicked and squeezed the trigger.

[Velez] Are you personally convinced that the NPA did not do this?

[Nazareno] At the moment, it is a plain criminal offense as far as we have established.

[Velez] We will just take a short break. [commercial break]

Unfortunately, we have run out of time. We really have an awful lot more questions, but I think we have covered some of the more pertinent and probably questions which many of us would like some answers to.

So, I would like to thank our guests for tonight: Gen. Guillermo Flores, Gen. Protacio, Gen. Nazareno, and Admiral Dumancas.

They control the Armed Forces of the Philippines, the four service commands.

Gentlemen, thank you for having joined us and thank you to all of you. Good night.

Military Raids Suspected RAM, NPA Hideouts

HK0406115190 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 4 Jun 90 pp 1, 22

[By Wilma Yamzon]

[Text] The military staged simultaneous raids yesterday against ultra-rightist and communist groups in Metro Manila and stepped up its security measures. The hunt for leaders of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM) and Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army (CPP-NPA) leaders was conducted in Quezon City, Manila, and Pasay.

At midnight last Saturday, troops from the PC [Philippine Constabulary] Regional Special Action Force (RSAF), Philippine Marines, and city police surrounded areas on Tramo St and other places believed to be the hideouts of the RAM and the NPA in Pasay City.

Military operations were extended up to Roxas Blvd in Manila as several armored personnel vehicles roamed the streets of the metropolis. At the Philippine Navy headquarters on Roxas Blvd in Manila, a Marine tank was placed as its gate to secure the camp. At 3 a.m. yesterday, two armored personnel vehicles with a military truck moved along Timog Street and Kamuning Road in Quezon City.

Military officials at Camp Aguinaldo said troops have been conducting surveillance operations in various places in Pasay, Manila, and Quezon City as part of the tight security measures in Metro Manila. However, they refused to talk on the targets of their operations.

An official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said more temporary checkpoints will be set up at night in Metro Manila to stop any movement by anti-government forces on June 12, Independence day. He said other security measures were adopted by the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), but withheld the details.

He added that tighter security is being undertaken by the military in connection with the visit to the country of Senegal President Abdou Diouf. Diouf arrived at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport at 4:10 p.m. yesterday on a three-day mission. "Before his (Dioufs) arrival, the military cleared the roads of any threats posed by either rightist or leftist insurgents," the official said.

Last week, the AFP deployed two battalions of combat-ready troops from the National Capital Region Defense Command (NCRDC), PC Special Action Force, and Constabulary Highway Patrol Group (CHPG) to provide a "security blanket" for Metro Manila. The move was aimed at stopping acts of terrorism, including bombings and killings by communist and rightist insurgents in Metro Manila. Military officers cited the need to deploy more troops and increase the visibility of lawmen to check crime in the metropolis. Mobile military and police units, backed by anti-terrorist soldiers from the AFP, roamed Metro Manila, inspect cars, jeepneys, and trucks and conducted surveillance of suspected communist and rightist groups.

Over the weekend, Maj Gen [Major General] Rodolfo Biazon, then acting AFP chief of staff, exposed a new plot by the RAM to stage another coup. However, Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos downplayed the coup report, saying it was based on "raw information" and that "it should not cause undue alarm among the people."

Editorial Views Military Response to Violence

HK0406122190 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 4 Jun 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Gov't 'Show of Force' Pathetic, Alarming"]

[Text] In response to the recent wave of violence and threats of mayhem unleashed by both leftist and rightist rebel groups, civil and military authorities have embarked on a "show of force" that is presumably aimed at cowing the dissidents and deterring them from further action.

In Metro Manila, armed troops have begun patrolling the streets and putting up checkpoints in strategic areas. In Makati, where buildings have recently been the targets of numerous bomb threats, there is a plan to involve security guards in the defense of the commercial area in case of repeat of the December coup try when renegade troops occupied Makati hotels and high-rises.

But the most "impressive" display of armed might was in Angeles City, where the economy has been badly hit by the enforced absence from its streets (and commercial and entertainment establishments) of American soldiers from nearby Clark air base.

Reports say that hundreds of heavily armed policemen and PC [Philippine Constabulary] troops, brandishing M-16 rifles, carrying banners, and wearing t-shirts and vests denouncing the New People's Army, motored through the streets of Angeles and Mabalacat Saturday in jeeps and armored personnel carriers. The purpose of the martial parade, said the Angeles Metrodiscom [Metropolitan District Command] chief, was "to tell the people that we are willing to fight and that we have the manpower and firepower to fight the enemy."

To even the odds in the fight against the rebels, who have struck with seeming impunity in the city against American targets, Angeles authorities have even resorted to hiring "imports," two ranking leaders of the Alsa Masa [People's Uprising], a civilian anti-communist vigilante force in Davao, to assist in the formation of similar vigilante groups in Angeles.

Undoubtedly, such measures are born of desperation, of frustration at the ability of destabilizers to strike almost at will. But instead of beefing up their intelligence capabilities, or examining the reasons behind the inability of peacekeeping troops to anticipate or even respond to threats, military and police authorities have resorted to blustering displays of firepower, hoping perhaps that by saturating key areas with heavily armed men in fatigues, the public will be reassured by this semblance of action.

The formation of an Alsa Masa, Angeles version, is a particularly pathetic response to the recent murders of American servicemen. Pathetic because it is a virtual admission of failure by the regular military in its campaign against the dissidents.

At the same time, it is an alarming development, as it escalates the conflict, raises the stakes in what had previously been a campaign aimed at specific military targets.

We have said it before, and we'll say it again. Government must re-think its policy supporting the formation of civilian vigilante groups in the anti-insurgency campaign. After four years, these groups have only given rise to numerous documented instances of human rights violations, as well as the escalating number of deaths of civilian militiamen, compared to military deaths, in Mindanao.

Vigilante groups and para-military units must be controlled and their growth checked, not encouraged to flourish in the wake of the military's inadequacies. This is not the answer to our peace-and-order problems.

Military Arrests Top Communist Leader

HK0606074790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Italicized portion in English]

[Text] A top leader of the Communist Party of the Philippines with a cash reward of 1 million pesos for his capture was arrested by the military at BF Homes, Paranaque. Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] Vice Chief of Staff Major General Rodolfo Biazon identified the captive as Antonio Tujan, alias Comrade Bob and Edmond.

According to Biazon, Tujan was spotted by AFP intelligence service operatives at 1200 at last night near Aguirre Street, BF Homes, Paranaque. Tujan was making a telephone call in the area.

[Begin Biazon recording] *Tujan is a regular member of the Central Committee, a member of the Politburo and also an executive committee member of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines, subject to a reward for his head of 1 million pesos per DND [Department of National Defense] order number 8-093, 12th July 1989. He was arrested by virtue of a standing warrant of arrest from the regional trial court, National Capital Judicial Region One number 14, for subversion.* [end recording]

Seized from Tujan was a black clutch bag containing a .38 calibre special revolver loaded with six bullets and a driver's licence under the name of Alfredo Santos. He was also carrying cash worth 580 pesos.

Biazon said that Tujan has been under military surveillance for two months now after he was identified by a concerned citizen in the area from a poster distributed by the military. Tujan was also former leader of the propaganda department of the Communist Party of the Philippines's Eastern Visayas' regional party committee. He had been arrested on 19 March 1970 during a mass action in Padre Faura, Manila. He was found armed with a Molotov cocktail and was temporarily detained in Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan before being released.

The suspect is presently undergoing tactical interrogation inside Camp Aguinaldo.

Customs Policeman in Coup Plot Arrested

HK0206091590 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 2 Jun 90 p 9

[By Nelson Flores]

[Text] The National Bureau of Investigation [NBI] yesterday announced the arrest of a suspected Customs policeman who allegedly helped putschist leader Lt Col [Lieutenant Colonel] Billy Bibit took over the Bureau of Customs [BOC] compound during the first day of the Dec 1 coup attempt.

Lt Federico Vinuya, of the BOC police force, was arrested by a team of police and NBI agents led by Lt Col Robert Barbers, Special Assistant to NBI Director Alfredo Lim, last May 29. He was tagged by witnesses as one of the close security aides of Bibit during the December putsch.

Vinuya, the witnesses added, also directed rebel troop movements at the BOC compound at the height of the attempt to topple the government.

MNLF Leader Sets Conditions for Peace Talks

HK0206091790 Quezon City MALAYA in English 2 Jun 90 p 7

[By Charlie C. Senase]

[Text] Cotabato City—The fugitive Moro Islamic Liberation Front [MNLF] Commander, Boy Hashim, who has a P150,000 [pesos] prize on his head for his capture dead or alive, has issued a three-point demand before attending a proposed peace dialog with military and civilian authorities to end fightings in Pikit which have rendered some 15,000 residents homeless.

The MNLF brigade chief, whose real name is Hashim Badawi, said he welcomes the invitation of the newly-formed Pikit Rehabilitation Committee led by John Samuel Ferenal for him to attend a peace forum. However, Hashim gave three conditions before he attends the peace meet, namely that all criminal cases filed against him and the other accused be dismissed, that the venue of the peace dialog be held in neutral ground acceptable to both parties, and that the military must assure the security of the participants.

The committee's invitation came following the May 27 peace rally organized by multi-sectoral groups of Pikit, North Cotabato, aimed at ending the Christian-Muslim fighting that resulted in the death of 15 Pikit residents and the wounding of several others. The tribal clashes last Jan. 27 in 11 Pikit villages also razed to the ground over a thousand houses and caused widespread looting of work animals and properties allegedly by Moro rebels led by Hashim.

Army Maj. Bartolome Nograles of the 603rd infantry brigade, one of the committee members, said Hashim and his men can only join in the peace dialog if they come out unarmed. "They will not be arrested," Nograles assured.

Hashim and 10 other field commanders have pending arrest orders from the Municipal Circuit Trial Court of Pikit on charges of multiple murder, rape, rebellion, kidnapping, robbery in band and cattle rustling. Hashim also reiterated his earlier denial that he led the simultaneous attacks in the 11 villages of Pikit, saying the uprising was perpetuated by "aggrieved Muslims" of Pikit.

He said he welcomes a peaceful co-existence between the Christians and Muslims as long as individual rights are respected and due process is carried out without tribal prejudice.

He said most Muslim residents of Pikit, who fled their homes during the fighting are hesitant to go back to their places of origin for fear of reprisal from Christian militiamen backed by bolo-wielding Tadtad, a cultist group. The same observation was shared by Muslim evacuees occupying the Pagalungan Central Elementary School, who said they are willing to return to their abandoned barangays in Pikit if members of the Citizens Armed Forces Geographical Unit in the area are replaced by army soldiers.

The May 27 peace rally was attended by some 500 representatives from the Roman Catholic Church, United Church of Christ in the Philippines, Jesus the Messiah Group, Muslim religious organizations, military and government. Pikit Mayor Ramon Ong expressed optimism that with Hashim's coming out to participate in the dialog, peace and tranquility will once again reign in the once quiet town of Pikit.

AFP 'Has Increased' Forces in Mindanao

HK0406074790 Quezon City DWDD Defense Department Radio in Tagalog 0600 GMT 4 Jun 90

[From "Military News" program]

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] has increased its forces in Mindanao to counter the increasing number of rebels in the area and the Malaysian military build-up in Kota Kinabalu.

Navy flag officer in command, Rear Admiral Mariano Dumancas Jr., also called for a stronger naval presence at the nearby Malaysian border, which would mean dividing the southern command to provide a stronger naval force. The plan is also aimed at giving the Navy wider responsibilities against the rebels in Mindanao. According to Dumancas, the provinces of Basilan, Sulu, and Tawitawi will have their own respective commands while the remaining parts of Mindanao will have separate commands. Davao will be the operations center.

In view of this, four military agencies in Mindanao will coordinate and cooperate with each other to fully crush the rebel movement and restore peace and order in the area.

GNP Posts 6.3% Growth in First Quarter

HK0206091890 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 2 Jun 90 p 11

[By staff writer Ray S. Enano]

[Text] The Philippine economy, as measured in terms of the gross national product (GNP), grew at a surprising 6.26 percent in the first three months of 1990, exceeding all expectations for a much slower growth rate.

Data obtained from the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) show that the performance in the first quarter even surpassed the quarterly growth rates in 1989, except in the fourth quarter when the GNP rose by 6.50 percent.

A senior government economist said however, that the expected slowdown in the economy was manifested in the gross domestic product (GDP) which managed to rise by only 4.69 percent in the first quarter of 1990. The GDP reflects the growth in the domestic economy unlike the GNP which takes into account incomes abroad. The economist said incomes abroad dramatically improved and brought up the economic growth rate to 6.26 percent, offsetting the slower growth of 4.69 percent in the GDP.

"The reduction in interest payments on foreign loans as a result of the debt buy-back scheme as well as the increased level of remittances from abroad contributed to a positive net factor income as compared to the previous year's deficit," the NSCB said. The Philippine government undertook a debt buy-back transaction with foreign creditor-banks that cut down the country's external debt level by $1.366 billion The transaction reduced the outflow of foreign exchange from the country through savings in interest payments. The lesser interest payments, in turn, resulted in a positive income.

abroad [as published] for the Philippines, a complete reversal from the deficit recorded in the comparative period last year.

The domestic side of the economy, however, reflected the general perception that the economy is bound to slow down mainly as a result of the drought, power outages and the perceived political instability.

The agriculture sector grew by a mere 2.45 percent because of the drought. The first quarter growth in this sector paled in comparison to the robust rate of 6.11 percent recorded in the last quarter of 1989.

The industry sector performed creditably at 6.19 percent despite the slowdown in the manufacturing sector at 5.92 percent and utilities sector at 5.75 percent.

Construction showed some recovery in the first quarter as it grew by 8.50 percent after declining to 14.57 percent in the third quarter and 7.87 percent in the fourth quarter from the impressive rate of 26.77 percent in the second quarter last year.

Mining reversed from a slump in the last three quarters of 1989 to post a growth rate of 2.76 percent as metals prices improved.

Thailand

Soviet's Rogachev Meets With Sitthi 6 Jun

BK0606091790 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Somphong Faichampa, director general of the information department of the Foreign Ministry, briefed reporters on the outcome of the discussion between Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, Thailand's foreign minister, and visiting Soviet Union Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev at the Foreign Ministry this morning [6 June]. He said the two ministers exchanged views on the outcome of the recent summit meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States. The U.S. and Soviet leaders realized the importance for each country to halve the quantity of military weapons and equipment. This may lead to the signing of an agreement on such matters by the end of this year.

The Information Department chief said the discussion also included the result of the meeting in Tokyo among the warring Cambodian factions. Rogachev said although the meeting was only a partial success, it would serve as a step toward the meeting between the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and the Cambodian factions in Paris in early July. Rogachev said, however, it was not yet known whether the meeting would include the four Cambodian factions or the two Cambodian governments—the Phnom Penh government and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] of the tripartite Cambodian faction.

In addition, Rogachev noted that China has shown a more compromising stance than before on the settlement of the Cambodian conflict.

Editorial Criticizes Chatchai on Cambodian Peace

BK0606105790 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 6 Jun 90 p 5

[Editorial: "Peace in Cambodia"]

[Text] The signing of a Cambodian peace agreement in Tokyo has collapsed. The walkout by Khmer Rouge Leader Khieu Samphan has affected the plan for the signing of an agreement between Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Hun Sen.

The Khmer Rouge is a major faction in the whole setup of the Cambodian problem. Anyway, those who arranged for the Tokyo meeting ignored this fact and treated the Khmer Rouge as just part of the tripartite coalition led by Prince Sihanouk. This incorrect attitude made it necessary for Khieu Samphan to redress the status of his group by not attending the meeting.

General Chatchai Chunhawan and his team of policy advisers at Ban Phitsanulok should learn from this lesson, and should, from now on, give up trying to establish peace in Cambodia by imposing their style to solve the Cambodian problem. Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu of Japan agreed to host the meeting in Tokyo at the request of Gen. [General] Chatchai Chunhawan. The signing of Cambodia's peace agreement in Tokyo was supposed to be a follow-up to peace efforts pursued by Gen. Chatchai and his policy advisers for almost 2 years now. In fact, their approach has been to the advantage of Vietnam and its puppet regime in Cambodia, and they have just ignored the fact that Vietnam has been condemned by the United Nations for nearly a decade for keeping troops in Cambodia.

Although they are sincere and well-intentioned in pursuing their peace efforts, Gen. Chatchai and his advisers erred by contradicting Thailand's original policy on Cambodia. Moreover, their approach is not based on a correct understanding of realities in Cambodia.

In the Cambodian war, there are only two real antagonists, they are the Hun Sen regime, which is Vietnam's puppet, and the Khmer Rouge. The two are compatible in terms of strength, and they get backing from world powers. Meanwhile, the groups of Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann are only small organizations with low potential.

It was the mistake of Thailand and Japan then to ignore the importance of the Khmer Rouge. We would also like to warn that a policy which is in the interests of Vietnam would only create conditions for Vietnam to prolong the war. General Chatchai and his policy advisers should abandon their pursuit of peace if they are not ready to adjust their policy.

Editorial Regrets Failure of Cambodian Talks

BK0606004590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 6 Jun 90 p 8

[Editorial: "A Regrettable Setback"]

[Text] Very regrettably, the Tokyo meeting on Cambodia fell short of expectations when it ended yesterday without a formal ceasefire agreement. The Khmer Rouge, represented by Khieu Samphan at the meeting, apparently was not ready to discuss substantive issues, such as a ceasefire and the formation of a National Supreme Council. Thus Khieu Samphan tried to stall the peace process by boycotting the meeting on Monday to protest the seating arrangement which made him part of Prince Norodom Sihanouk's delegation.

His walk-out could also be seen as a delay tactic to buy time for the Khmer Rouge's battle-hardened guerrillas to gain in battle in the war-torn country. This move will only draw more international condemnation to this hardline communist faction and increase suspicion that the Khmer Rouge has not given up its hope of regaining power through force.

The Tokyo meeting, however, was not a complete failure. A joint communique of Prince Sihanouk, his right-wing ally Son Sann and Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen was signed yesterday, committing their three factions to a voluntary cease-fire through self-restraint in the battlefields. They also jointly called for the reconvening of the Paris international conference on Cambodia and, most important of all, set the end of July as the deadline to form a National Supreme Council to represent Cambodian unity and sovereignty.

Although the role and composition of such a supreme but highly symbolic entity have yet to be finalized, setting next month as the deadline for its formation constitutes a step forward in the peace process. The council will be able to negotiate with the United Nations, especially the five permanent members on the UN Security Council, on the UN role in post-settlement Cambodia.

The call for the reconvening of the Paris conference will also put some impetus in the peace process. The month-long conference ended last August without any clear indication of when it would be reconvened.

The voluntary ceasefire may not mean much on paper. But if the three factions actually avoid launching any new offensives, a great deal of lives will be saved. Any new fighting will most likely be initiated by the Khmer Rouge and will make them look worse in the eyes of the world.

Both Japan and Thailand have tried their best. We hope leaders of these two countries will not be discouraged by this unexpected setback. Thailand did help convince leaders of the four Cambodian factions to attend the Tokyo meeting. And Japan also lobbied China and the United States to help make the meeting a success. But China seemed unready, or unwilling, to help persuade its client faction, the Khmer Rouge, to move the peace process forward. Perhaps China feels the Khmer Rouge's interest—whatever it may be—could be better served in the upcoming meeting of the Permanent Five with the four Cambodian factions in Paris next month.

The Tokyo meeting underlines the fallacy of counting on the four Cambodian factions to come to terms with one another on their own. This is why it is imperative for all other concerned countries, particularly the Permanent Five, Thailand, Vietnam and Japan, to redouble their joint efforts in restoring peace in Cambodia.

In fact, Thailand, China and Vietnam together have the best chance of success as they directly or indirectly support the four Cambodian factions. These three countries must not let the Cambodian conflict spoil the atmosphere in this promising region as it has during the past 11 years.

Deputy Prime Minister Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, who has good personal ties with leaders of all the four Cambodian factions, is still our hope. We believe he is in a position to convince the Khmer Rouge that the best they can do for themselves and their country is to join the peace process in good faith instead of thwarting it.

Ministry Informs U.S. of Boat People 'Racket'

BK3105010790 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 May 90 p 3

[Excerpt] The Interior Ministry has informed the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] and the United States Embassy here of a suspected organised racket which helped arrange for Vietnamese citizens to go out to sea and be picked up by American warships as boat people.

The ministry had informed the UNHCR and the US Embassy in Bangkok of its suspicions, noting the fact that US naval ships bringing crewmen for shore leave in Thailand usually arrived with Vietnamese boat people they picked up along the way.

Deputy Permanent Secretary for Interior Somphon Klinphongsa said in his message to the UNHCR and the US Embassy it was understood that the organisers of the smuggling racket knew in advance where the sea routes of the US warships were and sent the Vietnamese "boat people" to the area to wait for the vessels.

Interior Ministry spokesman Phathai Wichanpricha said according to Interior Ministry records, 92 Vietnamese boat people had been picked up by the USS Reeves and the USS Fife on June 30, 1989; 143 by the USS San Jose on August 30, 1989; 93 on April 26, this year and another 42 by the USS Roark on May 18.

All the boat people picked up by the US warships were sent ashore in Thailand.

The ministry was concerned over the arrival of Vietnamese refugees in this manner because Thailand was already shouldering a heavy refugee burden.

Thailand currently provides sanctuary for 90,631 Indochinese refugees at various camps. [passage omitted]

Editorial Criticizes 'Unfair' Civil Air Deal

BK0506141590 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 4 Jun 90 p 3

[Editorial: "Unfair Practice on Air Traffic Rights"]

[Text] Thailand and the United States do not have an agreement on air traffic rights because Thailand cancelled it late last year after having been exploited by the United States all along. There are more and more countries facing similar treatment from the United States, such as Japan, Italy, and some members of the European Community. Therefore, now is a good opportunity for Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan to bring this subject up in discussions with President George Bush when he visits the United States.

Thailand could no longer bear the unfair U.S. practice and has cancelled the agreement. As it happened, there was no limit for the number of U.S. flights or the size of aircraft flying to Thailand. While there were 14 U.S. flights to Thailand per week, excluding cargo flights, Thailand was allowed only four flights per week to the United States via Tokyo. Thailand had asked for more equitable rights under the agreement and wanted flights to Los Angeles and New York. The request from a friend, who fought side by side with the Americans in several wars starting from the Korean war, was rejected by the United States, which on the other hand granted Singapore, its trading partner, seven flights per week. Moreover, the United States even pressed Thailand to accept conditions under the computerized reservation system. Certainly, there is no way for Thailand to beat the United States on this matter. Yet, Thailand should insist upon having equal rights.

Thailand should join forces with the cargo liners, such as Delta Airlines, American Airlines, and Federal Express, which are struggling for survival after their service was cancelled by other countries in retaliation for U.S. pressure.

We should join forces with the European group, especially France and Italy, also unhappy with the United States for taking advantage of them. Once the European countries become a unified market in 1992, the United States will have to deal with them as a group and not as individual countries. The European Community also wants to increase the number of flights of European airlines to the United States. At present, European airlines are authorized to operate flights to only 19 American cities whereas U.S. airlines operate flights to 34 cities in 13 European countries.

In Asia, Japan has also come under strong pressure from the United States. It was told to restrict Thai flights to the United States via Tokyo and Osaka. Thailand therefore should join forces with Japan in the fight for more equitable rights and a fairer deal from the United States.

Spokesman Denies Lao Charge of Air Violation

BK0606002590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Jun 90 p 8

[Text] Thailand yesterday denied a Laotian charge that a Thai military aircraft penetrated its airspace over Sayaboury province last month. Foreign Ministry spokesman Somphong Faichampa said the Thai embassy in Vientiane reported that the Thai charge d'affaires was summoned to the Laotian Foreign Ministry and handed a protest note on June 1.

The official Khaosan Pathet Lao news agency reported on Monday that "at 7.23 a.m. on May 10, an L-19 plane violated 11 kilometres deep into Lao airspace of the northwestern province of Sayaboury and lashed out two bombs".

The spokesman said the Foreign Ministry had checked with the Second and Third Army regions and the military replied that none of its airplanes had been sent on a reconnaissance flight over the border at the time mentioned by Laos. "However, we will continue to investigate the matter," Somphong said.

Meanwhile, Laotian Charge d'Affaires Khampasong Duangsiri was invited yesterday to meet the chief of the Foreign Ministry's Political Department, Pracha Kuna-Kasem, who conveyed Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's concern over the report.

Mr Pracha informed Mr Khampasong that the Thai Army and Air Force confirmed that no military aircraft had been sent on a border mission at that time.

Mr Khampasong said he would report Thailand's reply to the Laotian Foreign Ministry.

Defense Minister Welcomes Vietnam's Doan Khue

BK2805151690 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 28 May 90

[Text] General Doan Khue, Vietnamese deputy defense minister and chief of the General Staff, accompanied by a delegation, is visiting Thailand from 28 to 31 May as guest of the Thai Defense Ministry.

Gen. [General] Doan Khue this afternoon paid a call on General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, deputy prime minister and defense minister, at the Defense Ministry. The two generals reviewed the guards of honor made up of soldiers from the three armed forces in the compound of the ministry.

The Vietnamese deputy defense minister held official consultation and exchanged views with the Thai defense minister. Supreme Commander General Sunthon Khongsomphong and Army Commander General Suchinda Khraprayun were also present at the meeting.

Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Gen. Chawalit Yongchaiyut reported to newsmen that they also discussed the Cambodian issue during the visit. Vietnam expressed readiness to do whatever it could to support the peace process. Asked by reporters when the cease-fire agreed upon by the three factions will be implemented, Gen. Chawalit said this has to wait for sometime. He felt, however, that the agreement can be made an affidavit and the major points in it can be used as a groundwork for further details to be worked out.

Japan, PRC, Mongolian Ministers Call on Sitthi

BK0506151990 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister (Achiee Ichiee), PRC Vice Foreign Minister Liu Huaqiu, and Mongolian Deputy Prime Minister Sharabsambuu paid respective calls on Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila at the Foreign Ministry this morning. After the meetings, Somphong Faichampa, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, told reporters that the three ministers are here to attend the annual session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific from 4 to 13 June. The director general of the Information Department reported on the results of the meetings as follows.

Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister (Achiee Ichiee) held talks with the Thai foreign minister on two bilateral issues, namely visas for Japanese businessmen and bankers coming to invest in Thailand, and Japan's request to allow Japanese schools in Thailand at the senior high school level. According to the director general of the Information Department, the Thai foreign minister said that he will handle the visa issue for Japanese businessmen in Thailand. The foreign minister also thanked Japan for attaching importance to Thailand and for its massive investment in Thailand.

Reporting on PRC Vice Foreign Minister Liu Huaqiu's meeting with the Thai foreign minister, the director general of the Information Department said that the PRC vice foreign minister thanked Thailand for supporting various foreign activities of China. The Chinese vice foreign minister mentioned the ongoing Cambodian peace talks in Tokyo, saying that the five permanent members of the UN Security Council will meet again during the second week of July. Leaders of the four Cambodian factions are expected to attend this meeting. The Paris conference on Cambodia will also be reconvened around August. The director general of the Information Department said that both the Thai and Chinese sides discussed the Asia and Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, or APEC. China held that developing countries in the Asian and Pacific region should join this project.

Mongolian Deputy Prime Minister Sharabsambuu held talks with the Thai foreign minister on bilateral relations. Mongolia wants to develop its air traffic service and private investment in the country. The Mongolian representative said that at present, Mongolia has an investment law. Mongolia also has materials such as coal, cooper, and zinc which can be beneficial to Thailand's industrial development. On the other hand, Mongolia needs consumer products from Thailand. Mongolia asked to set up a trade and economic representative office in Thailand. The Thai foreign minister welcomed these proposals, especially the proposal for an exchange of visits between the leaders and the private sectors of the two countries. The Thai foreign minister said that the trade volume between Thailand and Mongolia is still very low. Thailand should initiate an exchange of information between the two countries to enable it to enter into trade and scientific and technological cooperation agreements.

The director general of the Information Department said that the Thai side has asked the three guests to support the candidacy of Thai Ambassador Manatsaphat Chuto for the post of ESCAP executive secretary general during the election next year.

Action Urged on Burmese People's 'Mandate'

BK2905040990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 May 90 p 6

[Editorial: "A Mandate That Must Be Honored"]

[Text] In recent weeks there has been a great deal of comment on the Burmese elections, most of it negative. A wide net had to be cast to find anyone prepared to predict that the polls would be free and fair. Yet, by all accounts, Burma's first exercise in democracy since 1960 was straightforward and well-organised with an absence of the ballot-rigging so common in countries with a more democratic tradition. For that alone the regime of General Saw Maung deserves a degree of praise from its many critics at home and abroad. A pledge was made and carried out to the letter, confounding the sceptics.

Now comes the second round, equally as difficult as the first. A parliament of elected MPs must convene and draw up a constitution. Once this is done power must be turned over to a new government which at this point looks likely to be led by Aung San Suu Kyi, 44, daughter of Burmese founding father Aung San and her National League for Democracy Party, who, in defiance of all logic and common sense, is supposed to remain under house arrest until July. It is difficult to determine just what the new prime minister's attitude is likely to be towards her former captors, especially when they constitute the hierarchy of the country's armed forces.

The real test of the declared readiness by the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) to step back into the shadows is the speed and efficiency with which the adoption and promulgation of the new constitution is carried out. True, the regime of Gen Saw Maung has said that it will follow the wishes of the new parliament, but the fact is that it remains in a strong enough position to markedly help or hinder this inexperienced new body. Fears remain that the army, which took power after brutally crushing a pro-democracy uprising in August 1988 and which has ruled under martial law ever since, would try to delay the final handing over of power. Prior to the elections, the military said it would not step down until the constitution was drafted and a stable government formed. There were welcome hints last night that it might be ready to reconsider that position.

One question also being asked was how long it will take to write the new constitution. In Thailand we are not totally without experience in such matters and are also aware of how much time can be wasted through procedural delays. In Burma, diplomats estimate that it could take up to two years, although given its democratic infancy the truth is that no one really knows. However the assumption must be made that National League for Democracy MPs, who form the core of the new parliament, want to complete the task quickly so that a smooth transition from military to civilian government can be made.

We fervently hope that these suspicions prove to be as unfounded as the earlier fears of widespread vote-rigging and urge the Saw Maung regime to act with all possible speed in enabling the new government to take power. The people have spoken and the mandate is clear. An appropriate response would be to free Aung San Suu Kyi from house arrest immediately to enable her to lay the framework for her new government. It should also be clear that martial law and curfews have become anachronisms as a new era dawns.

There is much to be done and the welcome mat is already out for a democratic Burma to take its rightful place as a respected member of the international community. The new government in Rangoon will have a monumental task ahead of it as it inherits a nation divided by ethnic unrest, a near-bankrupt economy and 28 years of lost opportunities, but at least it will have the consolation of being able to count on its friends and neighbours, especially Thailand, for assistance and advice.

Border Police Seize Marijuana; Smugglers Escape

BK2805053090 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 May 90 p 3

[Text] Nakhon Phanom—Border Patrol Police [BPP] yesterday seized 17 sacks of marijuana worth about a million baht, but were unable to apprehend any of the 20 smugglers who escaped their dragnet in Tha Uthen District. BPP officers from unit 237 of Tha Uthen District were tipped off and laid in wait for the smugglers on the Thai side of the Mekong River in Tambon Phra Tai where the cannabis was to be brought from Laos yesterday morning.

A boat came up to the Thai bank and about 20 smugglers began transferring sacks of cannabis ashore. BPP officers rushed the boat, but the smugglers and boat quickly fled, police said. Inside the 17 sacks the BPP found 445 compressed sticks of marijuana and estimated their street value at one million baht.

State Enterprise Unions Demanding Pay Hike

BK2905083090 Bangkok THE NATION in English 29 May 90 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] Confrontation between the government and a powerful grouping of 38 state enterprises loomed yesterday after a government committee rejected the unions' demand for a 13.23 percent increase in their salary scales. The committee insisted on a 6.85 percent rise.

Employees of about 10 state enterprises staged a simultaneous series of "extraordinary meetings" in Bangkok and the provinces yesterday in an attempt to press the government into accepting their demand. Union members left their offices in Khon Kaen, Loei, Udon Thani and Nakhon Ratchasima for Bangkok last night to hold a major rally at Government House this morning. At least 2,000 provincial workers are expected to attend the rally.

Ekkachai Ekhankamon, secretary general of the State Enterprises Relations Group, told a news conference he was disappointed that Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan refused to meet the group's nine representatives yesterday. The representatives were asked to meet Deputy Interior Minister Watthana Atsawahem instead.

"This gesture shows the the prime minister doesn't want a peaceful solution to the conflict," he said. As a result, the labour group's representative committee decided yesterday to call a major rally at Government House. Workers from 38 state enterprises were urged to lay down their tools and join the rally in Bangkok, he said.

The centre of the unions' campaign was the headquarters of the Metropolitan Waterworks Authority [MWA], where Ekkachai works. The labour groups staged a rally which swelled from about 500 in the morning to thousands in the evening. Most MWA workers laid down their tools with the exception of a skeleton staff manning water distribution during the rally.

Other state enterprises hit by "extraordinary meetings" yesterday were the Port Authority of Thailand (PAT), the Bangkruai power plant of the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT), the Bangkok office of the Provincial Waterworks Authority, the headquarters of the Bank of Agriculture and Agriculture Cooperatives, the head office of the Provincial Electricity Authority (PEA) and the head office of the Telephone Organization of Thailand (TOT).

Altogether, about 20,000 state enterprise employees took part in the campaign in Bangkok yesterday. [passage omitted]

Vietnam

Paper Views Results of Bush-Gorbachev Summit

BK0606124390 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] The Hanoi Army newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN on Tuesday [5 June] ran a commentary on the recent Soviet-American summit in Washington. Soviet-American summit ended on 30 May after four days of sitting. The two sides discussed questions of their bilateral relations, global and regional issues. They signed a series of important documents and issued joint statements on the main contents of a future treaty on reducing by 50 percent of strategic offensive weapons and the following round of talks on strategic offensive and conventional weapons in Geneva.

The paper said: The signing of these documents was a new step forward in the Soviet-U.S. relations. However, the Soviet-American summit took place at a time when the world situation is very complicated. Therefore, in the process of their talks, they faced with several obstacles, and the most prominent were the two issues—namely the united Germany's participation in NATO and Lithuania's independence. The U.S. still sticks to its stance by saying the united Germany must be a NATO member, meanwhile the Soviet Union held that it must be a neutral country.

The U.S. wants the united Germany to be a NATO member for two reasons: If a united Germany stands outside NATO it will be out of U.S. control and may become a powerful center in Europe capable to compete with the U.S. in future. At that time, a danger may appear. The West European allies of the U.S. will peel away to seek for another alliance right in the European continent. The other reason is that if a united Germany joins NATO, this organization will be strengthened under the U.S. control, creating a clear military superiority over the Soviet Union, especially at this time when the Warsaw Pact is facing a serious crisis. This will help the U.S. solve international issues on a position of strength.

In Washington, President Gorbachev pointed to the Soviet stance, saying that the settlement of all problems relating to Germany's unification must not do harm to the interests of any side and affect the positive process which has been carried out recently. Mr. Gorbachev also warned that if Moscow is forced to accept a united Germany as a NATO member, the Soviet Union must reconsider her security.

The Hanoi army newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN said: The Lithuanian issue caused tensions to the summit. U.S. President Bush requested the Soviet Union to let Lithuania be independent and demanded that the Soviet Union stop its economic sanctions against Lithuania. President Gorbachev affirmed that the settlement of the Lithuanian issue must based on the Soviet constitution. Political observers said the Lithuanian issue has become a sensitive problem in the Soviet-U.S. relations for it shows the domestic policy of the Soviet Union and the foreign policy of the United States.

In its global strategy beyond containment, the U.S. wants to weaken and disintegrate the Soviet Union and considers this the most decisive blow to bring the world into the U.S. [word indistinct] order. Lithuania's declaration on peeling away from the Soviet Union meets this U.S. intention. These two obstacles, the paper said, constituted a ground for the thinking that the U.S. feels they are now in a position of strength to put pressure on the Soviet Union in both international and internal affairs of the Soviet Union. Despite these two obstacles, the Soviet-U.S. summit was a contribution to strengthening relations of the two countries. It was a step toward disarmament and a contribution to the consolidation of the world detente.

Radio Criticizes U.S. Strategic Readjustment

BK0606040190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 5 Jun 90

["Topical Talk" feature by station editor Dao Loc Binh: "U.S. Attempts to Readjust Military Strategies"]

[Text] Dear friends: As we all know, U.S.-led imperialism has changed and continues to change its global strategy of counteroffensive against the revolution, shifting from deterrence and containment to the so-called beyond containment strategy, trying to attack directly the nerve center of the adversary through peaceful evolution in order to eliminate socialism. The U.S. Administration and the Pentagon often talk about the readjustment of military strategies or gaining military superiority to maintain America's role of international gendarme. What then is the true nature of America's readjustment of its military strategies?

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN early this month carried an article by Quang Loi clearly elaborating on this issue. Here is an excerpt for your reference:

The author says: Recently, against the background of a new period of detente in the world, some people hold that imperialism now neither wants nor is able to wage war as it did before because it is concentrating all its efforts on simply matching socialism on the economic and ideological battle fronts. In particular, some progressive and ultraleftist forces in the Soviet Union and East European countries have openly criticized the Soviet military for constantly fabricating imaginary imperialist enemies, thereby wasting money and exhausting the country. Those who hold this view maintain that not only has the danger of war been eliminated, but the military threat from imperialism no longer exists.

It is true that in recent years the process of disarmament has achieved some encouraging initial results easing East-West military confrontation. In the process of reorganizing the Army to have sufficient forces for defense, as of 20 December 1989 the Soviet Union had withdrawn from Warsaw Treaty member countries 500 nuclear warheads. It had withdrawn and disbanded three of its six tank divisions. By the end of 1990, the Soviet Union will have reduced the size of its Armed Forces by 50,000 soldiers, 10,000 tanks, 8,500 artillery pieces, and 820 fighter aircraft. Soviet troops have also begun withdrawing from some of the Warsaw Treaty member countries. The number of army corps, divisional groups, and task groups has definitely decreased. In 1989-90, the production of weapons and equipment decreased fivefold. Implementing the policy of reducing its military commitments abroad, the Soviet Union has also withdrawn its forces from some other regions in the world. In 1990 Soviet defense expenditure will fall by 8.2 percent as compared to 1989. It is estimated to decrease by 25-50 percent in 1995. However, it should be noted that while the Soviet Union was engaged in a process of unilateral disarmament, a chain of serious crises exploded in Eastern Europe, rejecting and destroying the socialist system.

In reality, the Warsaw Treaty bloc is facing a dilemma both in terms of operational and organizational effectiveness. What then about the United States and NATO? In the new international situation, the United States has announced that it will readjust its military strategy. However, what is the true nature of this readjustment?

Over the past few decades, the intensive arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, has wasted vast amounts of money beyond the capability of the countries involved and has threatened the U.S. economy. The destructive potential of all the present nuclear weapons—some 6,000 times the power of all the explosives used in World War II—has brought about a state of atomic saturation. The United States cannot overlook the rising peace movement in the world, which demands that it stop the arms race and respond to the Soviet steps toward disarmament. As a result, Washington's readjustment of its military strategy is being stymied by pressure from three quarters.

On 29 January, U.S. Defense Secretary Cheney said that in next five years, the United States will disband five of its 28 regular and reserve infantry divisions, deactivate 14 of 137 strategic B-52 bomber aircraft, close 54 military bases and reduce military personnel by 10 percent until 1995. The purpose of this readjustment is to cut $180 billion from the military budget over five years.

The author of the article posed the question: Will this program of reductions, if implemented, eliminate the offensive and aggressive characteristics of the U.S. military? His conclusion: At present, while the Soviet Union is removing itself from the arms race in order to concentrate on resolving economic problems at home, the United States considers it a rare opportunity to gain military superiority.

Washington hopes that once it has gained military superiority over the Soviet Union, the United States will be in a position to rule the world by force. Western commentators have observed: With the collapse of the communist East European countries and the withdrawal of Soviet forces, the Soviet Union seems to have been exposed; the outer defense lines of socialism no longer exist. While the Warsaw Treaty bloc is going through a serious ordeal, the United States and the West are striving to consolidate NATO. Their scheme can be seen clearly in their repeated demands that reunified Germany, with its 78 million people and the economic and military muscle of a major power, must be a NATO member.

This situation has caused a most serious imbalance in East-West forces and the greatest disadvantage to socialism and the world revolution since the end of the World War II. This imbalance is so dangerous and irrational that recently a statesman in the Federal Republic of Germany was forced to utter: Washington and Bonn—meaning the U.S. and FRG Administrations—believe Germany's neighboring countries cannot survive.

Meanwhile, Washington's military reduction programs remain on paper. The United States still maintains an Army of 3 million or more soldiers, while NATO still has 3.5 million troops stationed in Europe, along the various border lines and at sea. There are also more than 600,000 combat ready U.S. soldiers. The 1990 U.S. military budget has been set at $305 billion.

Assessing the present balance of forces, the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK says: As the Soviet Union has to concentrate on dealing with its domestic problems, the United States has become the only real superpower. The United States is in a position to play the role of an international gendarme just as Great Britain did in the 19th century.

Washington's scheme is to exert maximum pressure to force the Soviet Union to unilaterally carry out disarmament and the Warsaw Treaty bloc to disband. The United States and NATO must remain strong. Speaking at the University of Oklahoma on 4 May, President Bush said: Only a strong integrated force armed with conventional and nuclear weapons can ensure lasting peace in Europe. Everything depends on the NATO bloc. U.S. Defense Secretary Cheney said: In the immediate future, the Soviet Union remains the main enemy of the United States; preliminary indications show that the Soviet Union's reduction in defense expenditures is not a reason for us to change our military position.

In the last part of his article, the author wrote: This situation reveals that any readjustment of military strategies by Washington is largely perfunctory. As for its strategic scheme, there is no change. Nevertheless, military strategy has been readjusted to some extent within the framework of a new global strategy called beyond containment which President Bush put forward a year or more ago. Although present U.S. military strategy bears the brand of and serves the peaceful evolution scheme—the soul of the beyond containment strategy—this readjustment in no way contradicts the strategy of rivalry, put forward by the Pentagon on 25 September 1988, which was an attempt to gain military superiority in the new international situation. The doctrine of the rivalry strategy also reflects the key aspect of the strategic readjustment. It encompasses a system of views on constant streamlining and readjustment in order to guide U.S. military efforts aimed at preparing for war from now until the beginning of the 21st century.

Former U.S. Defense Secretary Carlucci said: To consolidate the perfect position of deterrence both in terms of nuclear and conventional weapons, the United States advocates a policy of building a non-nuclear force capable of long-term deterrence. If deterrence fails, then on the basis of the strength of this force we are ready to win any non-nuclear war, based on the fact that it is difficult to wage a nuclear war and on the superiority of our industrial technology over that of the adversary.

The rivalry strategy contains guidelines that are more modern than those applying ordinary wars in that it continues the manufacture of all sorts of weapons which apply the principles of new physics and have a function and role completely different from weapons currently available. This strategy further advocates using all sorts of modern weapons and technologies, such as lasers, robots, stealth aircraft and cluster weapons, and launching into space all sorts of non-nuclear weapons, such as laser artillery and high energy weapons. As a result this strategy will, on the one hand, vigorously promote U.S. defense industries and, on the other, force the Soviet Union to spend large amounts of money to be a player with this form of highly technological warfare. According to Western military sources, to build an air defense system against B-2 aircraft, the Soviet Union must spend at least $200 billion —that is three times the cost of the total cost of the B-2 program.

Factors Leading to Talks on Cambodia Reviewed

BK0106114490 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] The forthcoming meeting on Cambodia in Tokyo between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk is attracting public attention. Today we take a look at developments leading to this event. An outstanding feature of recent developments has been the constructive and flexible stand of the Phnom Penh government. Recently, Mr. Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of Cambodia, visited Thailand where he held talks with Thai Government officials on the prospect for peace in Cambodia and his forthcoming talk with Prince Sihanouk at the request of Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan. It was the fifth trip to Thailand by Chairman Hun Sen, although the two countries have no official relations.

Speaking in Phatthaya, Thailand on 1 May, Chairman Hun Sen called for an early cease-fire pending a solution to end the 11-year conflict. The Cambodian leader told newsmen that the key question was how to prevent the civil war from spreading. He stated if the comprehensive solution was impossible, at least we should make the cease-fire available. About a week later, in an interview with AGENCE-FRANCE PRESS, Chairman Hun Sen again declared his intention to go ahead with his planned Tokyo meeting with the prince in June. He said the Phnom Penh government will consider the Prince's request to visit areas controlled by the State of Cambodia Government with a view to reconstruction effort. Chairman Hun Sen said he would go to Tokyo despite the negative attitude of the prince. While the Cambodian Government showed its constructive and flexible stand, in late May Mr. Sihanouk reportedly decided to keep his post as chairman of the self-styled tripartite coalition government of Cambodia to represent it at the Tokyo meeting. Khieu Samphan and Son Sann will attend the meeting as members of Mr. Sihanouk's delegation.

Observers in Tokyo hope that the talks will lead to a cease-fire agreement and stability and political solution to Cambodia. For its part, Vietnam always supports the State of Cambodia and actively contributes to a fair and reasonable solution to its problems. Since early this year, Vietnam has conducted several noticeable diplomatic moves. These include the visits respectively to Japan and China by First Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem. In an interview with VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, Mr. Dinh Nho Liem said both China and Vietnam held that the Sino-Vietnamese meeting was beneficial to mutual understanding. Both sides shared the same view on a number of issues, although there were also differences. Vietnam has always demonstrated its constructive stand and has completed the withdrawal of its volunteer army since September 1989. Vietnam expressed readiness to join other sides in agreeing to international or United Nations verification of Vietnam's completion of troop withdrawal.

Vietnam fully supports the stand of the State of Cambodia on the UN role in the control and supervision of what has been agreed upon to solve the Cambodian problem, including a general election on the basis of respect for Cambodia's sovereignty.

Outcome of Hun Sen-Sihanouk Talks Reported

BK0606132490 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] A joint statement was concluded by Chairman Hun Sen on behalf of the Cambodian Government and Prince Norodom Sihanouk on behalf of the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Cambodia at the end of their two-day talks on Cambodia in Tokyo Tuesday [5 June]. The joint statement laid stress on the necessity to refrain from armed activities from all Cambodian parties. It said that the two sides will select worthy people to participate in the Supreme National Council, a body symbolizing independence and national unity of Cambodia. The appendix of the statement stipulated that the first session of the council shall be held no later than the end of July this year.

The signing ceremony was witnessed by Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama. Earlier, the Japanese Government called on all sides to continue to attend the negotiations. Earlier, the Khmer opposition factions held a private meeting at (Daikoku) Hotel, but Khieu Samphan kept on his refusal to attend the talks.

NHAN DAN Criticizes ECOSOC Resolution

BK0206082890 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 2 June 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 2—The national daily NHAN DAN today describes the ECOSOC [United Nations Economic and Social Council] new resolution on Cambodia as an utter distortion of the reality in Cambodia aimed at misleading public opinion and obstructing the search for a political solution to the Cambodia issue. The paper comments that the war is unfolding due to the continued arms supply by some countries to the genocidal junta and other Khmer reactionary forces opposed to the Cambodian people. However, the ECOSOC resolution has made no mention of this essential thing.

"Regrettably, Thailand and Japan, initiators of the forthcoming Hun Sen-Sihanouk meeting in Tokyo, are co-authors of the draft document," the paper notes. It continues:

"An impartial U.N. role in the Cambodia issue is being considered. However, the new resolution of the ECOSOC, an agency of the U.N. body, is openly biased toward one side in the Cambodia conflict as was seen in the past. Such a wrongdoing has aroused strong resentment among the world public. When the negotiation on Cambodian is about to take a subtle step, such a resolution fails to create necessary trust in the United Nations and only causes more obstacles to the search for a political solution to the Cambodia issue."

Nguyen Van Linh Meets With PRC Ambassador

OW0506172790 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [yue gong] met with Zhang Dewei, Chinese ambassador to Vietnam (?today) and had conversations with him on [words indistinct] and Vietnamese-Chinese relations. General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh asked Ambassador Zhang Dewei to convey his friendly regards to Chinese leaders. Ambassador Zhang Dawei expressed his profound thanks to General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh for meeting him despite his busy schedule. He also conveyed Chinese leaders' regards to General Nguyen Van Linh and other Vietnamese leaders.

During the meeting, both sides [words indistinct] and long-range interests [words indistinct] of Vietnam and China [words indistinct] normal relations. (?The meeting) proceeded under a sincere and friendly atmosphere [zheng cheng he you hao di qi fen zhong jin xing].

Vo Chi Cong Concludes Visit to Libya 4 Jun

BK0606075890 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 6—State Council President Vo Chi Cong left Tripoli on June 4, concluding his four-day official friendship visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (SPLAJ).

The Vietnammese president and his entourage were seen off at the international airport in Tripoli by Major Abdel Salem Jalloud and other high-ranking Libyan officials.

Before departure President Vo Chi Cong was honoured at a state banquet given by Libyan revolutionary leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi who later bade him farewell at the government guest house.

During this visit, a financial agreement between the two countries was signed by Vietnam's Minister of Finance Hoang Quy and Libya's Secretary of the General People's Committee for Treasury Muhammad al-Bukhari. Other Vietnamese and Libyan officials also had working sessions in preparation for the fourth session of the Vietnam-Libya Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological cooperation. Meanwhile, Deputy Vietnamese Foreign Minister Le Mai and Deputy Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Affairs Mahmoud Hosmi Shaaban exchanged views on international situation and the two countries' diplomatic activities.

Vo Van Kiet Interviewed on Sweden, Finland

BK0306041990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 31 May 90

[Station correspondent's interview with Vo Van Kiet, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the outcome of his recent visit to Sweden and Finland; place and date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] [Correspondent] Could you discuss the outcome of your recent visit to Sweden and Finland?

[Vo Van Kiet] At the invitation of the governments of Sweden and Finland, Comrade Vo Dong Giang and I, head of the State Commission for Cooperation and Investment, recently paid a working visit to Sweden and Finland from 13 to 18 May. The main purpose of this visit was to discuss with these two countries their cooperation with Vietnam in the new stage.

As we know, the north European countries' economies are highly developed, with modern technology and great economic potential. Sweden, Finland, and Denmark have a time-honored friendship with Vietnam and have given Vietnam great assistance, including the Bai Bang paper mill, the Pha Rung shipbuilding plant, and the Hoang Thach cement factory, which were respectively built with Swedish, Finnish, and Danish assistance. In addition, Sweden has also provided us with annual financial assistance.

Faced with the demands of the new situation, both Vietnam and these friendly countries want to enlarge their cooperation in all fields, including commerce and investment. This is the time for the sides to meet each other to exchange views and discuss new relations on economic cooperation. We informed these friendly countries of the essence and orientation of the renovation, ranging from the economic structure to the democratization of the social life of the Vietnamese state and communist party. We held talks with representatives of governments, organizations, and private businesses of these countries, informing them of marketing opportunities, economic policies, and priority projects requiring investment in Vietnam. We also told them about problems and difficulties with their concerns, as well as prospects for their cooperation with Vietnamese companies.

Those Swedish and Finnish friends—political and social activists, businessmen, and researchers—who have closely followed the situation in Vietnam, especially those who recently visited Vietnam, highly appreciated the comprehensive renovation undertaking in Vietnam. Renovation in Vietnam has brought many positive results in the area of foreign relations and a significant increase in the socioeconomic domain of Vietnam. Meanwhile, we have developed new economic relations with these governments and with businessmen in these countries. Because of our renovation, these countries' assistance to Vietnam has been directed to more appropriate areas and has been used more effectively in order to contribute to pushing ahead renovation in Vietnam.

Our Swedish and Finnish friends unanimously said that our working visit has brought them precious official information, which they are very interested in. Various oganizations and businessmen expressed their wishes to visit Vietnam soon so they may discuss cooperation with Vietnamese companies. In the immediate future, they will jointly discuss practical ways to serve priority projects in Vietnam.

In Sweden, we discussed the possibility of cooperation in the electrical, paper industry, forestry, and communications fields. In Finland, we discussed cooperation in ship building and repairing, maritime activities, chemicals—particularly fertilizers—and water supply. In addition, the General Corporation of Vietnam Airlines and the SAS [Scandinavian Airlines System] Company—a joint venture between Sweden and other northern European countries—discussed civil aviation cooperation. In Sweden we met with the Danish ambassador and representatives from several Danish companies to discuss cooperation in producing sugar and cement. The Danish friends said the talks, though brief, were very useful.

Above is the outcome of our working visit to the friendly countries of Sweden, Finland, and Denmark. The main topics of this visit, as cited above, were the effect of our renovation process and our existing friendly and fraternal sentiments toward these friends. This was a new step in consolidating friendship and cooperation, thus contributing to the cause of peace and security in the region and the world at large. As our Swedish and Finnish friends said: This visit of the Vietnamese delegation marks a new stage of cooperation on a new scale.

[Correspondent] Is this outcome significant to the development of the economic and diplomatic relations between Vietnam and northern Eureopan countries?

[Vo Van Kiet] If the outcome was understood, as cited above, it has bespoken its significance. With economic cooperation in particular, Swedish, Finnish, and Danish corporations will meet with us to discuss specific terms of our cooperation. As for our government, we will sign with Sweden various agreements on ensuring investments, and other documents aimed at further facilitating the operation of various companies owned by the two sides.

This bilateral economic cooperation will not be only a one-way business, that is only one side giving aid and the other side receiving it. We will escalate our bilateral trade cooperation for the benefit of both sides. Cooperation between Vietnam and Sweden, Finland, Denmark, and other north European countries will be increasingly strengthened.

It should be further noted that during this visit, we were told of many lessons learned by Sweden in the area of macroeconomic management. The Swedish friends arranged a very useful meeting for us with the Stockholm economic college. This has contributed to the growth of cooperation in today's international relations.

[Correspondent] Are there any obstacles in the new stage of cooperation, and if so, why?

[Vo Van Kiet] I would like cite some of the obstacles. Our friends' companies are very sympathetic and desirous of broadening their cooperation with us. However, up to now, necessary information has not been available. On the side of our friends, for the most part their companies are mature with much experience in the trade business. These companies accumulate a great deal of capital, operate on a large scale, and have their own trade strategy and philosophy.

Our companies have undergone some significant changes in renovation, but this is just the beginning. We badly need capital and modern technology, and we also lack information about our friends. Our habitual practice of subsidization continues to exist, and we have never engaged in business on a large scale. We also lack many important institutions in various areas—financial, banking, labor, and so forth. This disparity may cause the loss or delay of many opportunities in trade cooperation. I am convinced the two governments will pay specific attention to these matters. Once they discover the common sense approach of business, namely that the strong must support the weak, and with a determination to learn, businessmen in our country will gradually overcome this disparity. We are discussing methods to overcome other obstacles which our friends have reminded us of.

Above is a brief summation of certain points that I wish to mention to listeners of the Voice of Vietnam Radio in connection with the outcome of my recent visit to Sweden and Finland. I also ask listeners to understand that I have no opportunity to personally speak over the radio. I am having this reply transmitted to them instead.

In conclusion, I would like to emphatically say that my impression of the visit is good. I could only visit Sweden and Finland. I was unable to visit all the north European countries. In these two countries, I saw things with my own eyes and learned many useful things. Everywhere I went I received deep sympathy and sincere cooperation. Through the Voice of Vietnam Radio, once again allow me to express my sincere gratitude to our Swedish, Finnish, and Danish friends for their fine sentiments.

Report Analyzes Security Measures, Leadership

BK0306063890 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Jun 90 p 6

[Report by Alan Dawson: "Just Who's in Charge in Vietnam?"]

[Text] Vietnamese leaders seem convinced the nation is once again surrounded and beset by hostile forces, and are throttling back doi moi, the renovation policy aimed at easing the country's Spartan life. A series of special reports to Communist Party headquarters by envoys investigating upheavals in Eastern Europe has left the politburo convinced of a conspiracy aimed at toppling the Hanoi regime. Just when it appeared that party leader Nguyen Van Linh and other senior officials had accepted the changes in Europe, the new analysis has vastly strengthened the hand of hard-lines seeking to slow and even to reverse doi moi.

Mr Linh, in a series of speeches counted among his most conservative since the end of the Vietnam war in 1975, has called for tough new security measures to guard the regime. Hundreds of southern Vietnamese have been arrested and jailed on unspecified security charges. The noticeable increase in security also has affected tourists and businessmen. At least half a dozen foreigners from as many countries have been arrested and interrogated in the past two months. Vietnamese and diplomatic sources said fears of anti-government demonstrations or violence forced cancellation of all large public celebrations to mark the 15th anniversary of the end of the war and the 100th birthday of Ho Chi Minh within the past month. Even in Hanoi, the centenary jubilee for "Uncle Ho" was held indoors under tight guard.

The turnabout in what had been several years of ever-increasing openness for foreigners and Vietnamese alike began around two months ago. According to a variety of sources, it was linked directly to a serious study of the events in Eastern Europe which left communist parties there in shambles. The study was assembled from official reports made by a series of delegations from the party, government and security apparatus sent to Europe to look at the new situation there. Most of the reports, according to the sources, concluded that a wide conspiracy of Western governments planned and carried out "an anti-revolutionary coup d'etat" against the Soviet-bloc nations, including the Soviet Union itself. As a result, the politburo agreed on a new policy, as early as last March, calling for new and strict security measures. The aim was to prevent any similar conspiracy from operating in Vietnam.

Mr Linh, seen until recently as the leader of the reform movement, began a series of speeches across the nation. They warned that the Hanoi regime would brook no political opposition. "Recent events in the world prompt us to sharpen our vigilance at the insidious counterrevolutionary schemes of warlike and reactionary forces," he told the nation during the birthday celebrations for Ho Chi Minh. "Imperialism has sabotaged East Europe and is turning toward Asia to sabotage socialism here," he told a party youth meeting last month. "Vietnam is now the target of opposition and attack by some imperialist forces," he told a labour meeting in Hanoi two weeks ago.

Under a new law passed late last year, security forces have detained an unknown number of suspected subversives. The law allows them to be held incommunicado and indefinitely, so long as a judge signs a detention order every four months. The number arrested is unknown, but policemen in Ho Chi Minh City told American publisher and businessman Michael Morrow early this month their crackdown was centred on the former Saigon and involved hundreds of people. Morrow said the security men told him that those arrested likely would be held "about a year." Mr Morrow is one of the foreigners caught in the campaign to shut down the alleged subversion. Officials in Hanoi said he was arrested "for engaging in activities in violation of Vietnam's national security" but they freed him after three weeks without laying charges.

A Thai educational worker, a French businessman and tourists from the United States and Australia also have been arrested and later released. Although none was charged, each said he or she was questioned about intelligence and security matters, and about any knowledge they allegedly had about resistance to Hanoi by Vietnamese, at home or abroad. "They told me frankly they considered most foreigners, if not all, to be 'sponsored,' as they put it, by a foreign intelligence agency, and probably the CIA,' said the Thai.

Diplomatic sources in Bangkok said they were receiving increasing reports of "little kinds of harassment and pressure" from overseas Vietnamese visiting Vietnam in recent weeks. "There's nothing crude going on," said a Bangkok-based consular official. "But just little things."

Ho Chi Minh City residents have reported a noticeable increase in recent weeks of "the 3 a.m. knock on the door" by security agents. Inevitably, they are polite and, if household and business papers are in order, the policemen leave after a few hours with no fuss. More troubling to some has been a spate of reports of similar "inspections" of foreigners, particularly businessmen who have set up in Ho Chi Minh City. "Apart from the big oil companies, who have an amazing ability to take this kind of harassment, foreign businessmen in Vietnam are starting to get very perturbed by all this," said a Bangkok-based businessman who has an office in Vietnam. "The 1 p.m. visit is never pleasant, but a 1 a.m. visit is very troubling to most of us."

Diplomats charged with watching events in Vietnam are more amazed than worried. "It's stunning that the politburo seems absolutely serious in its belief that what happened in Eastern Europe was this mass conspiracy carried out by the West," said one. "It's as if they really love a conspiracy and want to play this out to the end—except that they really are serious."

As early as 1986, Vietnam embarked on a campaign to liberalise the nation's economy. In addition, the government was charged with controlling a small amount of political tolerance, particularly in the media, the arts, and among intellectuals. From the start of the campaign, however, Hanoi officials were unanimous that they would allow no challenge to communist rule.

The upheaval which began last July in Poland attracted a brief rage from Hanoi which blamed the West. That view eased and disappeared as other European nations threw out the communist leaderships and installed democratic regimes. But a full meeting of the Vietnam Communist Party central committee last March decided that the first analysis was correct. For the first time ever, the party expelled a politburo member, Tran Xuan Bach, who openly disagreed with the analysis.

The leadership's last national rage was in 1979, when the Chinese army attacked the far north of the country to "teach Vietnam a lesson" for its Cambodian invastion. Vietnam went on a war footing, vastly increased defense and security spending, and reversed most liberal policies introduced after the fall of Saigon in 1975. "The ironic part," said a Hanoi-based diplomat last week, "is that China is now the country with which Vietnam has the most in common. In effect, each regime is trying to protect itself against the kind of change that has taken place in Europe."

Some analysts—but not all—see the heavy hand of the policemen and Stalinists behind the Hanoi's latest policy. Interior minister "Mai Chi Tho sees his chance to make the big move and overthrow doi moi," said one observer bluntly. But others are not so sure. The party has a tradition of acting together, most especially when they perceive that events are not going well. American expert Douglas Pike says, "When the going gets tough, the tough hunker down." There seems little question that the politburo has agreed to hunker down, and the expulsion of Mr Bach served notice on party liberals that no public dissent would be allowed.

How much the new emphasis on security will slow doi moi remains to be seen. Officially, there has been no change in the policy of attempting to attract foreign businessmen to the country, or to open Vietnam further to capital ventures. Two of the politburo members most identified with the reformers, foreign minister Nguyen Co Thach and deputy premier Vo Van Kiet, were dispatched earlier this month to Western Europe to seek more openings. And, having "survived" the two anniversary celebrations without reported violence or mass resistance, the new emphasis on security may soon be eased again.

But some of the younger Vietnamese officials, known to be hopeful of major political liberalisation in the future, are not so sure. In unofficial conversations, they have predicted a bitter and perhaps bloody intra-party fight for the next year which could leave doi moi stagnating. A full Communist Party congress has been scheduled for next spring in Hanoi, with party leadership at stake for conservatives and liberals if they choose to fight it out. "They will fight," said a mid-level government official abruptly. "We are going to see a battle for control of the party congress. Whichever side can control it will win the elections for a new party leader (to replace Mr Linh, who has announced his retirement), a new politburo and even the central committee." In Western terms, each side will attempt to pack the delegations to the party convention with its backers.

The symbolic head of the party's conservative wing, Le Duc Tho, is seriously ill in Paris and expected never to resume political activity even if he survives. His brother, Mai Chi Tho—in charge of the security crackdown—is seen as the second-ranking conservative by Vietnamese sources. But reformers are at least as leaderless as the conservatives. Mr Bach, who retained his party membership despite his expulsion from the politburo, has no known grass-roots following. Mr Thach and Mr Kiet, on the other hand, are said by most Vietnamese to lack strong influence within the party itself.

Particularly ironic is Mr Linh's leadership of the new policy, which plays down doi moi in favour of security interests. He rose to party leadership on his image as a champion of reform. A year ago, the party agreed publicly that one of its most pressing problems was the lack of a clear national policy that it could explain to its citizens. That problem remains today, as most officials are quick to admit.

Mr Linh's lame-duck leadership may indeed doom Vietnam to a year-long round of party in-fighting for control of the party for as long as the next generation. As they celebrated Ho Chi Minh's birthday May 19, Vietnamese communists and common citizens alike may have been lamenting the lack of a charismatic leader since Ho died 21 years ago.

General Bui Thanh Van Discusses 7th Region

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[Interview with Lieutenant General Bui Thanh Van, commander of the 7th Military Region, by unindentified correspondent; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] The 7th Military Region is one of the areas occupying an important strategic position in the southern part of the fatherland. Over the past three years, fully imbued with Resolution No. 02 of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, the military region has made many changes in local military work, thereby responding even more satisfactorily to the new requirements and tasks. We now invite you to listen to the recording of an interview with Lieutenant General Bui Thanh Van, commanding officer of the 7th Military Region, on some initial results of local military work in the region.

[Correspondent] Comrade Commander, considering the strategic position and particular characteristics of our military region, how much attention has been given to the question of local military work?

[Bui Thanh Van] The 7th Military Region is one of the military regions in the southern part of our fatherland. Composed of the eastern Nam Bo provinces, it shares a common, friendly border with the Republic of Cambodia [Nuwowcs Coongj Hoaf Cam-pu-chia], boasts a coastal area, and has an island—Con Dao—as part of its territory. This means the 7th Military Region has sea, ground, and air communications routes connecting it with other parts of the country and with foreign countries. In particular, the military region has a city named after revered and beloved Uncle Ho, which is a populous city previously serving as the nerve center of the U.S.-puppet regime. Since liberation, Ho Chi Minh City has become the largest and most important economic, political, cultural, and social center in the southern part of the fatherland.

With these special features, the 7th Military Region has been evaluated by the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and the Ministry of National Defense as a region commanding a special strategic position. As such, it simultaneously serves as a strategic rear area of the entire country and represents an important strategic direction in case of war for national defense.

To fulfill the duty of standing ready to fight in defense of the fatherland and to regularly participate in efforts to frustrate the strategy of all-sided sabotage of the enemy, the military region has determined that its key tasks are to concentrate on developing and bringing into full play its local military work and to actively build an even stronger all-people national defense and people's war posture. Fully imbued with the Political Bureau resolution, the military region is making an all-out effort to build various provinces, cities, and special zones into strong defensive areas to defend the socialist fatherland. It is also actively striving to build, consolidate, and raise the fighting strength of the three categories of troops and to motivate and organize the entire people to take part in national defense and firmly maintain public order and security in their localities.

The 7th Military Region party committee as well as the committee party echelons of the various provinces, cities, and special zones, and nearly all districts and precincts in the entire military region have issued resolutions on national defense duties in the implementation of the new mechanism of leadership in building provinces, cities, and special zones into strong defensive areas. On this basis and in coordination with local party committee echelons, training classes have been opened for military, party, administration, and mass organization cadres at the provincial, city, special zone, district, and precinct levels. This has helped promote a thorough understanding of the Political Bureau resolution, build local defense plans, and consolidate the Armed Forces and mass organizations.

[Correspondent] With such a concern, what results have the Armed Forces in the military region achieved in their practical operations over the past years?

[Bui Thanh Van] Thoroughly understanding the party's viewpoint on the people's warfare, with the practical experiences of the two resistance struggles, and during the years of fighting to defend the southwestern border, we have profoundly realized that if we want to fulfill our duty of defending the socialist fatherland and smashing all acts of sabotage of the enemy, we must mobilize the force of all the people. We must use the Armed Forces as a core. For this reason, the military region headquarters has asserted that its first and central task is to build an all-people national defense system. Emphasis has been placed on securing the leadership of all local party committee echelons, closely coordinating with various committees, sectors, and mass organizations at all levels, and conducting broad educational propaganda among the people. This is to make the people clearly realize their responsibility and honor as well helping consolidate and make the all-people national defense system firmer and stronger.

To fulfill the key role of defending the fatherland, we have concentrated on consolidating the three categories of troops by raising their quality, especially the militia and self-defense forces and the reserve mobilization force. After having consolidated them for some time, the quality of militia and self-defense forces has definitely improved. Militia and self-defense forces as a core at the grass-roots level have actively coordinated with all local forces under the leadership of party committee echelons. With the guidance of local administrations, the forces have succeeded in firmly maintaining political security and social order and safety. They have limited the harmful effects of negativism, and they have arrested many reactionaries who are in the country or have surreptitiously returned from abroad to conduct subversive activities.

After fulfilling the international obligations in Cambodia, the regular army units of the military region as well as of provinces, cities, and special zones have repatriated and have been reassigned and organized to urgently engage in studying and training. This is to ensure combat readiness and to implement the sixth party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution. They have strengthened the relationship between the party and the people to remain always worthy of being the contingent of troops who fight, work, engage in productive labor and, together with all the people, build socialism and firmly defend our socialist Vietnam fatherland.

Implementing the new leadership system for building provinces, cities, and special zones into a firm and strong defense area, in October 1989, Dong Nai provincial authorities organized a pilot center to conduct area defense drills. These drills have been rated successful by the Ministry of Defense. Deriving the experiences of Dong Nai Province, Song Be provincial authorities have also conducted successful drills, and we are now conducting the same drills for the remaining provinces.

[Correspondent] What are the main problems to which attention will be paid by the Armed Forces in the military region in order to satisfactorily fulfill their duties in the present situation?

[Bui Thanh Van] The world situation, which is now undergoing complex changes, has an impact on our country. Imperialism and the international reactionaries are launching a frantic counteroffensive in an attempt to rub out the socialist system in the world. They have not abandoned their dark schemes toward our country. Reactionaries and opportunists, both at home and abroad, are seeking all means to step up their comprehensive war of sabotage in our military region. They have agitated a number of the masses to serve as a spearhead in a move to lower the prestige of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] in an attempt to apply pluralism and the multiparty system and work toward erasing the revolutionary gains and socialist regime in our country.

Faced with the complicated situation at present, all Armed Forces in the 7th Military Region once again affirm their submission to the CPV's direct, absolute, and comprehensive leadership. All cadres and combatants of the Armed Forces in the military region are determined to firmly maintain their tradition as an army that comes from the people and fights for the interests of the people under the CPV's leadership. Practicing esteemed Uncle Ho's teachings, they pledge to remain loyal to the party and people and to fight and make sacrifices for national independence, freedom, and socialism. They are also ready to fulfill all duties, to overcome all difficulties, and to defeat all enemies. All Armed Forces in the military region are determined to heighten revolutionary vigilance and sharpen their fighting will while striving to undergo training in order to readily frustrate all tricks of aggression and crush all acts of sabotage of the enemy in the military region, thus outstandingly fulfilling their role as an effective tool of the party and entire people in the struggle to firmly defend our socialist fatherland.

Paper Discusses Class Character of Army, State

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[Text] Hanoi VNA June 6—The army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today says that it is erroneous to think that one should free the army in the socialist countries from all party affiliation according to the bourgeois parliamentary democracy model in order to make socialism more democratic.

In an article entitled 'To Whom the Army Belongs?,' Professor Major-General Tran Xuan Truong writes:

In their current peaceful evolution strategy, the imperialists are concentrating their attack on the communist party, the leading force of society, in order to create favourable conditions for the anti-socialist political forces to seize power paacefully. To this end, the enemies of socialism have done everything to lower the role of the army and neutralize it. Thus, there has appeared the